

Seventh Series, Vol. XI, No. 25

Monday, December 22, 1980
Pausa I, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 25, Monday, December 22, 1980/Pausa 1, 1902 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference—	
(Death of Pandit M. B. L. Bhargava)	1-2
<i>Re.</i> Arrest of Member	2-3, 10-12
Arrest and Release of Members—	
(Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan)	3-5
<i>Re.</i> Deaths at Narwana in Haryana due to spurious Liquor	5-10
Papers Laid on the Table	12-24
Statement of Public Accounts Committee	24
Statements of Estimates Committee	25
Statement of Railway Convention Committee	25
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Fourth Report	25-26
Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—	
Second Report	26
Matters Under Rule 377—	
(i) Problems of re-rollers of Steel :	
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder.	26-27
(ii) Chemical Fertilizer Factory at Phulpur in U.P. :	
Shri B. D. Singh	27-29
(iii) Supply of more railway wagons to Gujarat :	
Shri Digvijay Singh	29
(iv) Programme Undertaken by Shimilipal Forest Development Corporation in Mayurbhanj, Orissa :	
Shri Manmohan Tudu	29-31
(v) Conversion of Rupsa-Sangeri-Pesi Narrow Gauge Line into Broad Gauge line during the Sixth Plan :	
Shri Chintamani Jena	31-32

(vi)	Disruption in the supply of rationed sugar in Kerala :	
	Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan	32
(vii)	Industrial Development Programme for Eastern U.P. :	
	Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri	32—34
(viii)	Pension for Freedom Fighters :	
	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	34—35
(ix)	Inadequate supply of Wheat to Rajasthan through the Public Distribution System :	
	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	35—36
(x)	Registration of Small Scale Industries manufacturing in- secticides :	
	Dr. A. Kalanidhi	36—38
(xi)	Shortage of essential commodities in North Eastern Tribal States due to agitation in Assam :	
	Dr. R. Rothuama	38
(xii)	Stoppage of purchase of Jute by J.C.I. resulting in dis- tress sale of jute by growers in some parts of Bihar :	
	Shri D.L. Baitha	39
	Supplementary Demands for Grants (General)—1980-81	39—150
	Shri Sudhir Giri	43—50
	Shri K. Lakkappa	57—63
	Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	64—73
	Prof. N. G. Ranga	73—77
	Shri Satish Agarwal	78—86
	Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	87—91
	Shri C. T. Dhandapani	91—96
	Shri Giridhar Gomango	97—99
	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	99—105
	Shri Zainul Basher	105—112
	Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	112—116
	Shri Niren Ghosh	116—23

	COLUMNS
Shri Jharkhande Rai	123—32
Shri Ram Lal Rahi	132—36
Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap	136—38
Shri R. Venkataraman	138—49
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1980— <i>Introduced</i>	150—62
Motion to consider—	
Shri R. Venkataraman	150—51, 159—61
Shri Niren Ghosh	153—55
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	155—57
Shri T. R. Shamanna	157—59
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	161—62
Motion to pass—	
Shri R. Venkataraman	162
Motion <i>Re.</i> Performance of Indian Council of Agricultural Research—	
<i>Negatived</i>	162—262
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	162—79, 259—62
Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh	180—85
Shri Rasheed Masood	185—203
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	203—206
Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal	206—11
Shri Rana Vir Singh	211—24
Shri Bhim Singh	224—32
Shri K. A. Rajan	233—35
Shri Harikesh Bahadur	235—38
Shri P. Namgyal	238—40
Shri Birendra Singh Rao	240—59

Half-an-Hour Discussion—

COLUMNS

Load Shedding in the Capital	262—80
Shri Rasheed Masood	262—71
Shri Vikram Mahajan	272—76, 277—80
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	276—77

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 22, 1980/
Pausa I, 1902 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

(Death of Shri M.B.L. Bhargava)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Pandit M.B.L. Bhargava who passed away at Jaipur on 18th December, 1980 at the age of 77.

Pandit Bhargava was a Member of Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and First, Second and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1945 to 1967.

A freedom fighter, he participated in satyagraha and suffered imprisonment. An eminent lawyer, he took keen interest in Parliamentary activities.

He represented India in the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Berne in 1952 and also attended second session of World Government Conference in London that year.

He was greatly interested in land reforms, cottage industry, labour welfare and upliftment of weaker sections.

2

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Member then stood in
silence for a short while.*

11.03 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBER

Many HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : One by one please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I am going to raise a very serious issue because it concerns also a Member of this House. The former Deputy Prime Minister and a Member of this House, Shri Y.B. Chavan, the former Chief Minister, a number of legislators and a large number of Kisans whose only demand is concerned with the Central Government, remunerative prices for the agricultural produce, were arrested

....
MR. SPEAKER : What do you want me to do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
... and the judicial magistrate said that their arrest was illegal. Shri Chavan and all others were illegally arrested. I have, therefore, tabled an adjournment motion for the failure of the Central Government to ensure remunerative prices for the agricultural produce. I want to know whether there is any ground on which this can be re-
jected.

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed the matter of remunerative prices as also the agitation in Maharashtra.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a new development. A member of this House has been arrested and more than that the judicial magistrate said that the arrest was illegal... (Interruptions) The judicial magistrate says that the arrest of Shri Y. B. Chavan is illegal.

11:05 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have an announcement to make. The following wireless messages from DISPOL, Amravati (Maharashtra) addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, were received on 20/21st December, 1980.

- (i) "Wireless message No. DSB/6666/80 dated 20-12-1980.

"Shri Y.B. Chavan, M.P. arrested by Amravati Police today at 1000 hours for an offence under section 135 B.P. Act at Maya Savanga P.S. Chandur Railway. He is being sent to Nagpur prison."

- (ii) Wireless message No. DSB/6670/1980 dated 20-12-80.

"In continuation of my today's wireless message No. DSB/6666/80, I have to bring to your kind notice that the arrest of Shri Y.B. Chavan, M.P. has also been made in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 151 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as amended by the Maharashtra Ordinance No. 7 of 1980."

- (iii) Wireless message No. DSB/6670/1980 dated 21-12-1980.

"Reference Wireless message No. DSB/6670/1980 dt. December, 20, 1980 regarding the arrest of Shri Y.B. Chavan MP, I have to bring to your kind notice that Shri Chavan has been released at 20.30 hours on December, 20, 1980, at Bhandara by the police."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Judicial Magistrate gave the judgement that actually the arrests were illegal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Members of Parliament cannot be arrested without the consent of the House. It is deplorable. It is atrocious.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं दूसरे सवाल पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अध्यक्ष जी, सिर्फ़ वाई० बी० चव्हाण की गिरफ्तारी का ही सवाल नहीं है। मैंने दूसरे एडजोनमेंट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है कि यू० एन० आई० के रिपोर्टर जो कि रिपोर्ट देने जा रहा था, उस यू० एन० आई० के रिपोर्टर को भी पुलिस ने रोका। वह बिचारा दूसरे की मोटर-साइकिल पर गया। एक तरफ़ आप गिरफ्तारी करें और दूसरी तरफ़ इस तरह से रोकें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He was bodily lifted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : It is the responsibility of this Parliament to ensure that the executive does not act in a manner that the laws of the land are flouted. Antulay's Government brought the entire executive into contempt. Under Article 356, Antulay's Government is required to be dismissed. I would like this to be discussed in the House.

The Judicial Magistrate passed a stricture that it is illegal. Mr. Antulay's Government is got to be dismissed.

11.08 hrs.

RE : ALLEGED DEATHS AT NARWANA IN HARYANA DUE TO SPURIOUS LIQUOR

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं आज बड़ी दुखद घटना की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। हरियाणा में जो नरवाना है उस में देखिएगा कि वहाँ पर किस तरीके से सरकारी ठेके की शराब में 22 आदमी मर गये। इस में पहले कलवाड़ी में घटना घटी थी और अब नरवाना के अन्दर 22 आदमी मर गए हैं। यह अखबार में तस्वीर देखिए कि औरतें रो रही हैं। सारे शहर के अन्दर मातम छा गया है। लोग इस तरीके से मरते हैं और इस मौत के पीछे सरकार का भी हाथ है। . . .

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Order please. Nothing will go on record.

ये अखबार की बातें हैं।

(व्यवधान) **

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : This is contempt of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to allow. I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : It is a sheer contempt of the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. This is not. . . . Without my permission, nothing is to be recorded. Hon. Members, when the matter was raised last, I had occasion to observe that loss of human lives as a result of drinking liquor which was poisonous or contaminated, was a matter for great concern both from the human and national points of view. And I think we are much more concerned with the moral responsibility to the people of India, being the followers of the great Babu, Mahatma Gandhi, and we owe something.

Ours ages from time immemorial and Mahatma Gandhi, Father of Nation, have stressed on the people the need to observe temperance and avoid intoxicating drinks. This principle is also enshrined in the Directive Principles of our Constitution. Having regard to all these facts, I have no doubt that the Home Minister would take initiative to obviate recurrence of such incidents.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I have a point. Sir, the drama that was enacted just now, is absolutely against the dignity and decorum of this House. (Interruptions) Whatever happens outside, we must keep up the dignity of the House. Whatever was done, was ridiculous.

MR. SPEAKER : You bring it to me. It was not on record.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : On behalf of the Govern.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]
 ment of India, we share the concern expressed by you and the sentiments expressed on this occasion when some precious human lives have been lost due of the drinking of illicit liquor ; and we will convey to the Government of Haryana the feeling of this House and the views expressed by the hon. Speaker. At the same time—human lives have been lost; and everybody is deeply concerned—that should not be politicalized and demonstrated, by bringing down the dignity of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have a point of order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Unnikrishnan. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please order. I have permitted Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara) : I want to bring to your notice the extra-ordinary manner in which the leader of my Group was treated. Please listen to me, Sir, I have a point of view and I must express.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of expressing. You should give something. Under what rules ? I have got adjournment motion on this. Mr. Dandavate has done it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN : This is a grave matter. When a Member is illegally detained....

MR. SPEAKER : No. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have something different, because enough has been said about this issue. On Friday, you will recollect Sir, I gave a privilege motion against the Director General of ICAR for circulating cyclostyled

notes for misleading and pressurizing.... (Interruptions) We are having a debate to-day at 4 O'clock. The usual trick that they follow is to mislead some of the hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER : I can depend on the Members of this House not to fall to this pressure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There have been 2 precedents in the 4th Lok Sabha. Kindly give me 2 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got something for you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I just say that in the 4th Lok Sabha, there were 2 cases.

Sir, on Dr. Baburao Patel...

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to me. We will discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Today there is going to be a debate on this subject. Therefore, you please make an observation on the floor of this House now.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to my room and we will discuss it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Today at 4 O'clock, there is going to be a debate on this. (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, my point is that the Judicial Magistrate has passed a stricture against the Government.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवना) : मैंने एक काम गेको प्रस्ताव दिया है कि संघा-धुंध तरीके से, गैर कानूनी तरीके से किसान जो अपनी जायज माँग रखना चाहते हैं

उनका सरकार दमन कर रही है। साथ ही बनारस के वकीलों को पुलिस से पिटाया जा रहा है। वहां के एडवोकेट्स का...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं। श्री कुरियन।

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Sir, the Judicial Magistrate has said that the arrest of Shri Y. B. Chavan is illegal. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

श्री राम स्वर्ण रत्न : (गया) : एक अनहेल्दी ट्रेडिगन वागडी जी ने स्थापित की है। यह घोर आपत्तिजनक है। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि उनको दो दिन के लिए सदन में निकाल दिया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been done. Please sit down. Nothing is on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Punnani) : Sir, the hon. Deputy-Minister for Railways denied about the strike of yardsmen in Bombay Central having taken place on the 14th of November. The strike did take place and the answer given to my Unstarred question was wrong. I gave a notice on this under Rule 222.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into the matter.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : If not today, please allow me tomorrow to raise the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You please give me the notice.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I have already given a notice under rule 222.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (मैदपुर) : मैंने एक कानिंग एटेंशन दिया है। बनारस के मन्दिर भ्रदालतों में घुस कर पुलिस ने वहां के वकीलों को मारा है, उनको घसीटा है। चालीस वकील, इस समय अस्पतालों में भरती हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस पर मेरे कानिंग एटेंशन को आप स्वीकार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री झारखंडे राय।

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी) : मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

RE. ARREST OF MEMBER—contd.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : The question which I would like to pose is that the hon. Member has been illegally arrested....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please read rule 229 and then you know...

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane) : Sir, you are the protector of every Member of this Home. Mr. Y. B. Chavan was illegally arrested and that has been made clear. Now will you please enquire into the matter?

MR. SPEAKER : You Please read rule 229.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Sir, in the past when any illegality was involved in the arrest of a Member, you allowed the Member.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट देना चाहें तो मुझ दे दग ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
He will not give it. We will not request a man of his stature to give a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: He should request Mr. Chavan to make a statement..... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Why not you accept the contention of my wife ?

MR. SPEAKER: You are all hon. Members..... (Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
You cannot abdicate your responsibility as the custodian of the rights of Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall try to abide by the rules, whatever rules are there.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: I am on a point of order under rule 229. With great respect, I want to submit; you referred to 229 and that does not apply to the facts which I narrated.

You said 229; that is gagging us.

MR. SPEAKER: You are welcome to discuss it with me.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: I would read rule 229. When a Member is arrested on a criminal charge or for criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained..... that shall be intimated. My point is that the

arrest is illegal; that is what has been said over the radio. Are we not going to reply upon it. The magistrate has held that order illegal. It is wrongful confinement by the Maharashtra police; it is beyond 229.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Member writes to me about this thing, I will find out..... (Interruptions)

श्री राम बिरास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि श्री चट्टाण की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं है, और डी० एम० ने उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया, जब कि जूडिशियल मैजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि यह गिरफ्तारी अवैध थी । इसलिए हमें अधिकार है कि जब किसी सदस्य के साथ इस तरह से हुआ है तो उनको सदन में बोलने का अवसर दिया जाये, सदन में इस पर विचार होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : एक माननीय सदस्य को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, यदि वह कुछ नहीं कहते हैं तो ... (अवधान) ।

11.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, WARANGAL AND KARNATAKA REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SURATHKAL FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, CALCUTTA FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY, ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, AHMEDABAD AND REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, TIRUCHIRAPALLI, FOR 1978-79 AND CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATION No. G.S.R. 31(E) DATED 18-1-79.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1682/80.*]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1683/80.*]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1978-79 together with Audited Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Accounts.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1684/80.*]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1978-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1685/80.*]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1866/80.*]

(6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1034 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1980 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 31 (E) dated the 18th January, 1979, under sub section (3) of section of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1687/80.*]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ
NO. 2164 DATED 2-12-80 RE. SANCTION OF HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Shiv Shankar, I beg lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) Correcting the reply given on the 2nd December, 1980 to Unstarred Question No. 2164 by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit regarding Sanction of House Building Advance. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1688/80.*]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN LATEX LTD. TRIVANDRUM FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1979-80.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1689/80].

ANNUAL REPORT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1979-80, under sub-section (2) of section 37, of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1979-80 together with the Audited Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1690/80].

SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) Sir, I have given notice with reference to the laying of papers on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : I have referred the matter under rule 305 please took into it.

SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARULEKAR : We are to ignore it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has to be referred to the Committee that is the convention. Why do you want to force me ?

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF GUJARAT STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., VADODARA FOR 1977-78 AND 1978-79, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TRIPURA FOREST DEVELOPMENT AND PLANTATION CORPORATION LTD., AGARTALA FOR 1976-77 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1955:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited Vadodara, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Vadodara for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Vadodara for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited Vadodara, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments

the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1691/80]

- (c) (i) Reviews by the Government on the working of the Tripura Forest Development and plantation Corporation Limited Agartala for the year 1976-77.
- (ii) Annual Report (Hindi version)* of the Tripura Forest Development and plantation Corporation Limited Agartala, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.
- (3) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (c) (ii)* above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1692/80]

KERALA PATENTS' PROCEEDINGS RULES, DATED 12-8-1977 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):
I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Kerala Patents' Proceedings Rules dated the 12th August, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) issued by the High Court of Kerala in exercise of the powers conferred by section 158 of the Patents' Act, 1970, under section 160 of the said Act,
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the above Rules.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1693/80].

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY LIBRARY FOUNDATION, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD, HYDERABAD FOR 1979-80 AND RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN, DELHI FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN, DELHI FOR 1975-76 AND 1976-77 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRIMATI SHEILA-KAUL) :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by Government on the working of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1694/80.]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and

* English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 14th May, 1979.

Training, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1695/80]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1696/80.]

- (4) (i) A number of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing a reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1996/80.]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at 6(i) above.

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the document mentioned at & 7(i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1697/80.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA, NEW DELHI FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A statement explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1698/80.]

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND MINORITIES COMMISSION WITH MEMOS OF ACTIONS—TAKEN THEREON.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1978-79—Parts I and II—under article 338 (2) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1699/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Second Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Minorities Commission for the year ending the 31st December, 1979.

(ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of action taken on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1700/80.]

(3) A Copy of the First Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1978-79.

(4) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1701/80.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, LICENSING OF WIRELESS RECEIVING APPARATUS (AMDT.) RULES, 1980 AND INDIAN WRIELESS TELEGRAPHY (POSSESSION) AMDT. RULES, 1980.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tele-

communications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year, 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1702/80].

(2) A copy of the Licensing of Wireless Receiving Apparatus (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 482 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1980, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, [Placed in Library See No. LT-1703/80]

(3) A copy of the Indian wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 483 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1980, under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1704/80].

SUGAR PRICE DETERMINATION FOR 1980-81 PRODUCTION AMENDMENT, ORDER, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1980-81 Production) Amendment Order 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 694(E) in Gazette, of India dated the 15th December 1980 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1705/80]

DELHI CONTROL OF CARRYING EXPLOSIVES REGULATIONS, 1980 AND IAS (APPOINTMENT BY PROMOTION) 4TH AMDT. REGULATIONS, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS)
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH):

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Control of Carrying Explosives Regulations, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 3612/Spl. Cell PHQ in Delhi Gazette dated the 10th December 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 1706/80*].

(2) A Copy of the Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1707/80*].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-79 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW WORKING OF LIC

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(2) (i) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review

by Government on the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1979.

(ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Bombay for the year ended 31st December, 1979 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1708/80*].

(3) A copy of the Summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Report of the Committee to Review the Working of Life Insurance Corporation of India along with an explanatory statement from Government. (Hindi and English versions).

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT 1709/80*]

11.26 hrs.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Fifty-first Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Corporation Tax.

STATEMENTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry) : I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the following statements:—

- (1) Statement showing final replies of Government in respect of Chapter V and further information in respect of other Chapters of the Thirty-ninth Action Taken Report of Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Railways—Loss and Damage claims on Indian Railways.
- (2) Statement showing final replies of Government in respect of Chapter V and further information in respect of other Chapters of the Fortieth Action Taken Report of Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Education and Culture—Higher Technical Education.

STATEMENT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SHRI D.L. BAIHA (Araria) : I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final reply in respect of Chapter V of the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1977) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of Railway Convention Committee (1973) on 'Social Burdens on Indian Railways'.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwainji) : I beg to present the Fourth Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation (Ministry of Agriculture—Department of Agriculture and Cooperation).

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SECOND REPORT

SHRI R.R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central) : I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Reservations for, and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Northeast Frontier Railway and Award of Petty Contracts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

11.29 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROBLEMS OF RE-ROLLERS OF STEEL

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of re-rollers of Andhra and other parts of the country who are suffering for want of re-rollable material to sustain their productive efforts due to defective steel distribution policy enunciated by Government of India in June, 1980 according to which entitlement of re-rollers is assessed on the basis of merely capacity for production instead of taking into account the actual production. As a result of this

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

defective policy some big re-rollers in the country have been able to obtain exaggerated capacity certificates several times larger than the actual production, thus depriving the genuine and actual users of the re-rollable materials—the small scale rollers—of their due rights and entitlements. In this connection, I would like to inform the government that a technical committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1978 to make overall study of the problems of re-rolling industry in the country in order to revamp, rehabilitate and rationalise this industry. I understand that the said Committee had submitted its report some 7 months ago, but it appears the said report has been shelved by the bureaucracy and the vested interests.

I urge upon the Minister to lay the report of the Technical Committee in the House and take urgent steps to implement the recommendations of the Committee in order to save the small scale rollers from being ruined.

(ii) CHEMICAL FERTILIZER FACTORY AT PHULPUR IN U.P.

श्री बो० डो० सिंह : (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद इलाहाबाद के अन्तर्गत फूलपुर स्थित रासायनिक खाद के कारखाने की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह कारखाना इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोऑपरेटिव लिमिटेड द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है। इस कारखाने का निर्माण-व्यय 190 करोड़ रुपये है। इसके निर्माण हेतु आवश्यक मशीनरी आयात करने के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक ने सौ करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया है। इसमें 5 लाख टन यूरिया प्रति-वर्ष उत्पाद की जायेगी। इस प्रकार यह एक विशाल एवं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रासायनिक खाद का कारखाना है।

इस कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य 1976 में प्रारम्भ हो गया था और सितम्बर-

अक्तूबर, 1979 में इसमें उत्पादन-कार्य शुरू हो जाना चाहिए था। खेद का विषय है कि इसके उत्पादन-कार्य में एक वर्ष से अधिक समय का विलम्ब होने जा रहा है, परन्तु उत्पादन प्रारंभ होने के आसार नजर नहीं आ रहे हैं। पहले घोषणा की गई कि कारखाना मई, 1980 में प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा। फिर कहा गया कि जुलाई-अगस्त, 1980 में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा। परन्तु अभी तक सभी कुछ अनुमान पर ही चल रहा है। विदित हुआ है कि गत जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह में परीक्षण के आधार पर कारखाने को चालू किया गया था, परन्तु किमी हिस्से में आग लग जाने के कारण उसे बन्द कर देना पड़ा। परीक्षण में ही कुछ आवश्यक उपकरण जल जाने से कई लाख रुपये का नुकसान हो गया है।

खाद के कारखाने में उत्पादन-कार्य प्रारम्भ होने से प्रति दिन लाखों रुपये का सीधा नुकसान हो रहा है। इतनी बड़ी पूजी लगा कर हजारों कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, परन्तु उत्पादन शून्य है। देश में वैसे भी रासायनिक खादों का अभाव है। इस वर्ष विदेशों से लगभग 2.3 मिलियन टन यूरिया का आयात करना पड़ेगा। माननीय उर्वरक मंत्री जी इस ओर पूरा प्रयास करें और कारखाने को चालू करने के लिए आवश्यक इनपुट फ़ैक्टर्स की व्यवस्था शीघ्रताशीघ्र करायें।

उर्वरक कारखाने के निर्माण हेतु वहाँ के किसानों की जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया गया था और उन्हें आश्वसन दिया गया कि भूमि देने वाले किसानों को कारखाने में काम दिया जायेगा, परन्तु अनेकों किसान छधर-उधर भटक रहे हैं। यह सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है कि जिन किसानों की रोजी-रोटी का साधन छीन लिया गया है, उनके परिवार के लोगों को जीवन-यापन की सुविधा अवश्यक प्रदान करे। माननीय मंत्री जी इसकी

जांच करा कर ऐसे लोगों को काम की सुविधा आवश्यक प्रदान करायें। निहित स्वार्थी लोगों को अन्यायपूर्ण ढंग से स्वार्थपूर्ति का अवसर नहीं मिलना चाहिए। किसी प्रकार की भेदभाव की नीति न अपनाई जाए, अन्यथा भुक्तभोगियों का असंतोष किसी भी समय भड़क सकता है।

अन्त में मैं सम्बन्धित कारखाने में उत्पन्न अव्यवस्था की ओर भी माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा। यह आरोपित किया जा रहा है कि वहाँ के स्टोर से लाखों रुपये मूल्य के सामान चोरी चले गए हैं इस बात को ले कर कर्मचारियों में बड़ा असंतोष व्याप्त है। उन्होंने सुरक्षा अधिकारी एवं स्टोर अधीक्षक के निलम्बन की मांग की है। अपनी मांगों को ले कर कर्मचारी हड़ताल भी कर चुके हैं। अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि कारखाने के कार्यकलापों पर आवश्यक निगरानी रखी जाए एवं ईंगित अनियमितताओं एवं अव्यवस्थाओं की जांच कर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाये।

(iii) SUPPLY OF MORE RAILWAY WAGONS TO GUJARAT

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): About 2,400 railway wagons per month have been allocated to the State of Gujarat, but the actual fulfilment has been only about 33 per cent, causing great hardship. Immediate remedial measures are sought for providing adequate wagons within one month, even if importation is necessary to overcome this critical situation.

(iv) PROGRAMME UNDERTAKEN BY SHIMILIPAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION IN MAYURBHANJ, ORISSA

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj) Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the district of Mayurbhanj,

Orissa, Shimilipal Forest is predominantly inhabited by Adivasis belonging to the different tribes. Now, the programme undertaken by Shimilipal Forest Development Corporation is being implemented in this area. This is a Central Government programme that is being implemented by the State Government.

In the name of the implementation of programme, the possession of the entire area has been done and the demarcating lines have been drawn. In this process, 50 thousand tribal people are being evicted from their respective residential houses and they are being deprived of the fruits of their labour and forest products on which they were traditionally depending for their livelihood. The programme, therefore, is being resisted by the inhabitants of that locality. The inhabitants of that area are now facing starvation and denied access to the forest. Even Atheradeuli Cave temple which is a centre of religious worship of Adivasis which is a legendary place and called the capital of King Virat in Mahabharat has been taken over by the Shimilipal Forest Development Corporation and Adivasis and others are denied their fundamental rights to worship at this place.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to examine the matter and take appropriate steps not to disturb the local inhabitants from their residential areas and their accessibility for the forest products. The religious Atheradeuli Cave be kept open for religious worship as has been the practice for ages. The Shimilipal Forest Development Corporation should be directed accordingly to operate in areas outside the village boundary. This issue involves the life and death of 50,000 people of my constituency. There will be serious breakdown of law and order in this area and the uncontrolled wrath of tribals may descend upon

[Shri Manmohan Tudu]

those violators of their place of worship. This should be prevented by immediate action.

(v) CONVERSION OF RUPSA-BANGERI-POSHI NARROW GAUGE LINE INTO BROAD GAUGE LINE DURING THE SIXTH PLAN

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Rupsa-Bangeri-Poshi narrow-gauge railway line in South Eastern Railway was constructed about 75 years back keeping in view the importance of the area which is rich in mineral and forest products. There are constant demands from all sections to convert this narrow gauge railway line into broad-gauge line for which survey and investigations are completed since long. From the survey, it is ascertained that about Rs. 4.30 crores will be required to convert it into a broad gauge line which will be a remunerative one. In the meantime, some medium and large scale industries have been set up and some are coming up very soon in this area along with some new mineral products are traceable, which are to be exploited, which is necessitating the urgency of converting this narrow gauge line into a broad gauge one. In addition to it the passengers traffic has been increased to a great extent and after its conversion into a broad gauge line, the income to the Government exchequer will be increased three times than that of at present.

I would, therefore, request the Railway Ministry to take up this project in the Sixth Plan period on priority basis which will fulfil the long cherished demand of the people of this area and will be a great source of income to the Government exchequer as well as

it will be a great help for eradication of poverty from a backward State like Orissa.

(vi) DISRUPTION IN THE SUPPLY OF RATIONED SUGAR IN KERALA

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : The people of Kerala have not so far got the ration sugar for the month of November which was to be supplied at the rate of Rs. 2.85. This has happened because the Govt. did not lift the stock from sugar mills in time.

As soon as the Central order raising the price of sugar by 60 to 65 paise per Kg. from first of December was received, it is alleged to have been decided not to distribute sugar in November. The Sugar meant for the month of November is normally distributed in December. Thus now the people would have to pay 65 paise more per Kg. as per the revised rates. The Govt. has not lifted the quota of sugar from the mills meant for November.

21,000 bags of sugar are lying in the Pampa sugar Factory, a public sector factory. This factory where 800 tonnes of sugar are produced daily, has been closed due to the partial strike by a section of the workers. The Govt. is not taking any step to reopen the factory or lift the accumulated stock of sugar.

All this has disrupted the distribution of sugar in Kerala. Therefore I request the Central Govt. to give suitable instructions to the State Govt. to relieve the difficulties of the people.

(vii) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR EASTERN U.P.

श्री राजनाथ सोकराजा (सैदपुर) :
ग्राम्य जन महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन लो
बर्ग मील में फैले हुए सैदपुर की इपनीय

स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराते हुए चाहेंगे कि प्रायः यहां की लगभग 25 लाख की जनसंख्या के 90 प्रतिशत निवासी गरीब, कमजोर तथा हरिजन पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं।

प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 1959, 1961 तथा 1962 में यहां दौरा किया। वे यहां के ग्राम इन्सान की स्थिति देखकर काफी प्रभावित हुए। पटेल आयोग के द्वारा यहां के विकास की रूप रेखा बनी पर बाद में समस्त विकासशील योजनाएँ भी बन्द हो गई।

पिछले दिनों भयानक बाढ़ का भी यहां प्रकोप रहा। एक हजार से अधिक मकान डह गए। कई हजार एकड़ फसल जल ज्वाबन हो गई। दो दंजन व्यक्ति मर गए। अनगिनत पशु बह गए।

यहां कोई निजी तथा राजकीय औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान नहीं है जब कि यहां कागज और गत्ता का बड़ा कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है। डेरी तथा शराब, चीनी उद्योग लगाकर जीवन बदला जा सकता है। अभी ऊर्जा मंत्री भारत सरकार को 9 मंसद सदस्यों की ओर से एक खाद का कारखाना लगाने के लिए मैंने ज्ञापन दिया था।

इस क्षेत्र में नन्दगंज नामक स्थान पर एक छोटी सी चीनी मिल है। इस चीनी मिल के निर्माण के समय यहां के गरीबों का होसना बूनन्द हुआ। लोगों में नई आशाएँ जगीं। गरीब किसान अपनी हजारों एकड़ जमीन देकर भी खुश था। अधिकारियों ने, उद्योग मंत्रालय ने आश्वासन दिया कि इस चीनी मिल में सैकड़ों लोगों को काम मिलेगा। पर बाद में कोई पूछ नहीं हुई उल्टा गरीब किसान भूमिहीन हो गया।

क्षेत्र में बकारी भुखमरी चरम सीमा पर पहुंच गई है। लोग कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली आदि बड़े शहरों की ओर भाग रहे हैं। सबके सामने निराशा है। अपना भविष्य अंधकारमय लग रहा है।

मैं इन थोड़े से शब्दों के साथ माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान संसदीय क्षेत्र सैदपुर की ओर ले जाते हुए जोरदार शब्दों में मांग करूंगा कि इस क्षेत्र में 20 लाख गरीब मजदूरों, किसानों की दयनीय जिन्दगी को देखें और कोई बड़ा उद्योग लगाने पर विचार करें। खाद का कारखाना, कागज का बड़ा कारखाना लगाकर पंडित नेहरू तथा पटेल आयोग की भावनाओं का आदर कर निरीह गरीबों की रक्षा की जा सकती है।

(viii) PENSION FOR FREEDOM-FIGHTERS

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों के पेंशन के बारे में दिलाना चाहता हूं। पिछले सत्र में गृह मंत्री ने यह बयान मदन में दिया था कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों की पेंशन 200 रु० प्रति माह में बढ़ा कर 300 रु० प्रति माह की जा रही है। उसी प्रकार उनकी विधवाओं को पेंशन 100 रु० प्रतिमाह से बढ़ा कर 200 रु० प्रतिमाह की जा रही है। किन्तु यह खेद की बात है कि सरकार के इस बयान पर अभी तक अमल नहीं हो रहा है। विशेष कर दिल्ली में दिल्ली प्रशासन इस दिशा में सोया पड़ी है। उसका कहना है कि गृह मंत्रालय से इस दिशा में कोई आदेश नहीं आया है। जब राजधानी में यह हाल है तो देश के अन्य भागों में क्या होगा? इस सरकार की कथनी और करनी में बहुत अन्तर है। मंत्री सदन में कहते बहुत कुछ है, लेकिन उस पर अमल कुछ नहीं हो पाता। स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी इस समय अग्रे

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

जीवन के अंतिम चरण में हैं और आगे पेंशन के लिए विभिन्न विभागों में नक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं, जहां उन्हें दो टुक अभाव देकर डाल दिया जाता है। उनका पैसा एवं समय व्यर्थ में नष्ट होता है। यह कार्य स्वयं सरकार का है कि ऐसे देशभक्तों को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायों प्राप्त कराये। बिहार के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को फार्म भरने से लेकर पेंशन लेने तक घूस देना पड़ता है अन्यथा उनके पेंशन को रोक दिया जाता है। गरीब हरिजन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी तो पैसा नहीं देने के कारण काफी संख्या में आवेदन देने से वंचित रह गए हैं। मेरे पास ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण हैं, जिनके आवेदन पत्र गृह मंत्रालय में लंबित पड़े हैं और उन पर अमल नहीं हो पाया है। कुछ स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन रोक दी गई थी। उनकी फिर से देने में भी देर हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश एवं विहार में ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण हैं।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार ऐसा आदेश दे, जिसमें स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को मिलने वाली सुविधा प्राप्त करने में दिक्कत नहीं हो।

(ix) INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF WHEAT TO RAJASTHAN THROUGH THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

श्री बृद्धि अन्ध जैन (वाडमेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सुचारु रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रही है। राज्य में उक्त प्रणाली के अंतर्गत अन्न और गेहूं मिलता है और दमरा कोई जीवनोपयोगी सामान नहीं मिलता।

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य के गेहूं के कोटा को जो प्रति माह 40 हजार मीट्रिक टन मिलता था, को 6 हजार मीट्रिक टन के घटाने से शहरी एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मन्ते

प्रनाज की दुकानों में गेहूं पिलना करीब बन्द हो गया है, जिसके कारण जनता को जूले बाजार में 180 से 200 रूप प्रति क्विंटल के भाव से गेहूं क्रय करना पड़ रहा है, जिसके कारण जनता में असंतोष है।

राज्य के 33305 गांवों में से 19000 गांवों में अकाल है। जिन ग्रामों में अकाल राहत कार्य चलते हैं, वहां सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें न होने से उन मजदूरों को खुले बाजार में बड़े मंहगे भाव से अनाज खरीदना पड़ रहा है। वे खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं है। अतः उनमें भी तीव्र असंतोष है।

यह प्रश्न अविधेय लोकमहत्व का है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि राज्य की सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए और तीव्र मंहगाई को देखते हुए राज्य में मन्ते अनाज की दुकानें सभी शहरी, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जनता की आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 8 किलो गेहूं मिले को आधार रखते हुए खाली जगहों और उसके अनुसार ही केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य को गेहूं का कोटा प्रतिमाह निर्धारित किया जाए।

(x) REGISTRATION OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES MANUFACTURING INSECTICIDES

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : I wish to bring to the notice of this hon. House and government the following urgent matter under Rule 377 for immediate attention.

The Insecticides Act was promulgated in 1971 with the main objective of preventing the risk to human beings and animals.

Under the Act every formulator has to get a registration number from the Central Insecticides Board, Faridabad for which an application with a challan for Rs. 100 for each product has to be submitted along with 7 copies of labels and leaflets.

Until 1974, formulators were freely given registration numbers but thereafter the CIB started insisting on each application being accompanied by Bio Efficacy and Toxicological data. Mostly the insecticides used in India have been in use for 10 to 30 years and to call for such complicated data now for virtually obsolete chemicals is unrealistic and beyond the scope of small scale formulators. Our plea that such basic scientific data should be generated by the government or the big manufacturers of raw materials went unheeded.

While many small scale industries were denied registrations for several popular products, a few were able to get them because of their influence in CIB. The favoured few thus were able to create monopolistic pricing and distribution methods resulting in artificial scarcity and higher prices to the farmer.

The CIB should (a) adopt a policy of equality and fairness to all formulators and (b) generate expensive and time-consuming data themselves for products if introduced newly into the country and make this data and recipe available to small scale formulators.

Because of registration difficulty, many small scale pesticide formulators have become 'sick' while a selected few have built up enormous empires. The partisan policy of the CIB need correction to evolve a uniform and helpful attitude towards small scale units. Applications submitted as early as 1971-72 are still pending in CIB while late-comers in 1977-78 have been awarded registration for many popular

products. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter.

(xi) SHORTAGE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN NORTH EASTERN TRIBAL STATES DUE TO AGITATION IN ASSAM

DR. R. ROTHUAMA (Mizoram):
I rise to make the following statement on a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Continued widespread agitation in Assam has brought about a near famine situation in the whole north-eastern States of Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland with respect to the supply of all essential commodities like rice, edible oil, kerosene, petrol, sugar, salt, etc.

During my recent visit to Nagaland and Meghalaya I personally found that all public transport system had remained completely paralysed due to complete absence of diesel, petrol in all the petrol depots in the States. I myself had to walk a long distance on foot at Shillong in the severe cold of that night since all the taxis in Shillong remained off the road due to the non-availability of petrol.

In Aizawl, the capital of Mizoram, all the local papers highlighted the grim situation brought about, as a result of all the petrol depots being completely dried up. This has very severely aggravated the supply of all essential commodities to the far interior areas.

I request the Central Government to give special attention to the supply of all essential commodities to the far-flung North-Eastern Tribal States and take effective steps to revitalise the supply line to these States and thereby ensure the steady flow of essential commodities in the face of current mass agitation in Assam so that nobody dies of starvation in these areas.

(xii) STOPPAGE OF PURCHASE OF JUTE BY J.C.I. RESULTING IN DISTRESS SALE OF JUTE BY GROWERS IN SOME PARTS OF BIHAR.

श्री इमर खास बंठा (भररिया) : बिहार राज्य के पूर्णिया जिले खास कर भररिया, एनी गंज, फारबिस गंज तथा नरपत गंज प्रादि स्थानों में जे० सी० आई० तथा बिस्कोमान की धोर से जूट की खरीदगी बन्द कर दी गई है जिस से किसानों में हाहाकार मच गया है। अभी गेहूँ बाने के लिये बीज, खाद और पटसन के लिये किसानों को पैमें की आवश्यकता है। जूट की खरीदगी बन्द करने के कारण उन्हें लाचारी में कम दर में (डिस्ट्रेस सेल) बिक्री करनी पड़ती है। मत : बाणिज्य मंत्री से अनुरोध किया जाता है कि वे अविलम्ब जे० सी० आई० एवम् बिस्कोमान को किसानों से जूट की खरीदारी खाने के कारण उचित आदेश दें।

11.51 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1980-81

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and

voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1980-81 for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved :

“That the respective Supplementary Sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the following demands entered in the Second Column thereof :

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 27, 30, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 48, 52, 59, 62, 69, 70, 79, 80, 81, 84, 88, 92, 93 and 98.”

Statement

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1980-81 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	7,70,000	—
2.	Agriculture	—	325,00,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	3,50,000	—

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION				
10	Ministry of Irrigation		2,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production		15,90,00,000	25,00,000
13	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts		30,75,00,000	40,00,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
17	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses		39,55,00,000	—
19	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs		—	2,00,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
20	Ministry of Defence		—	1,00,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE				
27	Education		1,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF ENERGY				
30	Ministry of Energy		—	40,00,01,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
35	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax		3,00,00,000	—
36	Stamps		—	50,00,000
41	Transfers to State Governments		194,71,20,000	—
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance		1,000	—
43	Loans to Government Servants, etc.		—	15,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
48	Cabinet		45,00,000	—
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs		1,000	—
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY				
59	Industries		12,22,28,000	62,54,74,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
62	Information and Publicity		—	2,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS				
69	Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries		—	16,40,24,000

1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	
		Capital Rs.	
70	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	1,000	1,000
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE			
79	Ministry of Social Welfare	1,000	—
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
80	Department of Steel	—	122,50,00,000
81	Department of Mines	3,00,00,000	44,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION			
84	Supplies and Disposals	24,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
88	Aviation	—	18,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
92	Water Supply and Sewerage	1,000	—
93	Housing and Urban Development	58,00,000	—
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS			
98	Department of Electronics 	1,000	2,16,00,000

11.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):
 Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has presented to the House the Supplementary Demands for an amount of Rs. 1170.60 crores. This has been broken up into several categories. The first category represents the additional expenditure transferred to the States and the amount is Rs. 415.73 crores; the second category represents the additional expenditure on account of the public undertakings and the amount is Rs. 311.80 crores. The other expenditure is *inter-alia* for the take-over of Maruti Ltd. and the Hind Cycles and the compensation paid to the owners of the factory, subsidy etc. to the public sector undertakings and an increase in the price of fertilisers and increased D.A. to the employees of P. & T.

I would like to mention that the expenditure on the take-over of Maruti Ltd. is a *mala-fide* one. I will only deal with the Maruti Ltd. When it was discussed in the House, we had expressed our resentment and our protest and told the House that a single paisa amount spent from the public fund on this account would add to the sorrows and sufferings of the common people. Added to this expenditure, there is a massive spurt of Treasury bills. It has been pointed out in the Bill that a sum of Rs. 12,200 crores on account of adjustment of Treasury bills would not be related to deficit financing. I am of opinion that a major part of the amount would definitely form part of the deficit financing and it would be a concealed deficit financing. There is no doubt about it. The Finance Minister has told the House or he has stated in the Bill that it would be of a temporary nature—it is “notional”. But, I think

it would be a permanent feature of the Indian economy, no doubt.

Sir, the Finance Minister the other day told the House that deficit financing would be to the tune of 3,000 crores. In the original budget it was stipulated to be Rs. 1,400 crores. Again there is a press report that about Rs. 300 crores would remain unrealised from the taxpayers because of the shortcomings of the Income Tax Act. So, if we take together all these amounts I apprehend that the total deficit would go over Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 crores. A man having a bit of economic knowledge would definitely admit that this increased deficit financing would reflect in the economic activities and fiscal activities of the nation and, therefore, lot of sufferings would be thrust upon the toiling masses. The profiteers, black-marketeers and the hoarders would gain. The government has been telling the House repeatedly that they are in favour of the poor people but I cannot follow how, if this increased deficit financing goes on unabated. Therefore, this deficit financing should be tackled in such a way that it may lessen the burden on the poor people.

Sir, what is the present economic position in our country? While the budget was discussed in this House the Finance Minister complimented several hon'ble Members of the ruling party who said that this was a historic budget. Those hon'ble Members said that the psychological action had begun and in the course of next three to four weeks the prices would go down. Sir, let me quote some figures which will make it crystal clear as to how prices have gone up after the budget was presented in this House. In June 1980 the general price level was 244.6; in July 1980; it rose to 256.1; in August 1980 it became 235.7 and in September 1980 it was 258.1 and November, 1980 it became 259.3. This general

price index has been rising continuously whereas the ruling party at the Centre since Independence has been saying that they are looking to the interests of the poor people and that they will take steps not to allow price rise. Sir, inspite of their tall talk the prices have gone up.

Many hon'ble Members of the ruling party shed tears for the people. May I ask those hon'ble Members whether these tears are not crocodile tears?

12 hrs.

I say this because we find innumerable people in the villages who have no place to live in, who have no food, who are illiterate, who lead a beastly life, if I may say so. In one place of the room they have their goats and cows; in another place of the same room they have their beds. There is acute unemployment problem in the country. They say that they will reduce unemployment. But the present position is that more and more people are swelling the ranks of the unemployed. I would give some figures. There were 53 lakhs of unemployment after completion of First five-year Plan; after the Second plan, 71 lakhs; after Third Plan, 96 lakhs; after Fourth Plan 1.71 crores; after Fifth Plan, now it has come to 2.21 crores. These are the figures given by bureaucrats to Government. In addition to this, there are people who are partially unemployed, who are not fully employed, who have seasonal employment only and if you take these figures, this will go over to 5 crores of people. How will the Government and the Finance Minister tackle the situation? As regards poverty, the present Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave a slogan in 1971 to remove poverty, *garibi hatao*. But what do we find? The number of people living below the poverty line was about 40 per cent in the country in 1971; now it has gone up to 70 per cent. I may say even more than 70 per cent of our people live below 'poverty-line' even

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

today. There are people who are illiterate. Even after so many years after independence, we find 60 per cent of people are illiterate. Only 40 per cent are literate, as per the Government figures. In this type of economic position in the country we find a great upsurge among the people and they are placing their demands before the Government. But what is the Government doing? They only put the blame on the entire opposition; they are putting blame on farmers agitation; they put the blame on the unemployed people and students. While the ruling party finds it difficult to rule the country, they are resorting to authoritarian methods more and more. Government is intolerant of any little bit of criticism brought against them. This state of affairs must be noted by hon. Members of the House. While this is the position, the concentration of wealth is continued unabated. The Reserve Bank Report received recently shows that the bottom 70% of the population has only 9% of the aggregate income while the top 5% has 70% income. Not only that. The monopoly houses have been gaining more and more and they have multiplied their assets and profits. I want to ask the Government what steps have been taken to curb the expansion of the monopoly houses. They have done nothing. I am giving some figures in respect of a few monopoly houses. In 1978, the Birla Company had in their assets about Rs. 1070.20 crores. The Tata Company had about Rs. 1069.78 crores. In 1979, it has gone up to Rs. 1131.15 crores and Rs. 1102.11 crores respectively for both the companies. As regards foreign loans, we owe about Rs. 13,000 crores and out of this amount, 85% of loan are to be repaid to the capitalist countries and these countries influence our nation what to produce and what not to produce in our country. This Government has invented a policy known as 'Export or Perish'. This

theory has been given to this nation, to the Indian Government, by the World Bank. So, it is clear that they are influencing our Government. Our country is being prevailed upon by the imperialist countries.

Now, after mentioning some of the lapses on the part of our Government, I have got some concrete suggestions to make and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider them and accept them. Now, this policy of 'Export or Perish' should be revised because it is a wrong policy and it is not going to help our country. Because of this wrong policy, poverty has been increasing, unemployment problem has been stupendous and all these problems have to be tackled. For this purpose fair wage should at least be ensured to everyone. It has been mentioned in the Supplementary Grant that some expenditure had been incurred due to increased D.A. given to the Postal Department employees. But there are thousands of extra-departmental employees in the Postal Department who are getting only Rs. 105.00 or Rs. 130/- per month. How can it be possible for a man to maintain his family with this poor wage? I, therefore, suggest and I strongly urge upon the Government to increase their emoluments so that a citizen of India may be able to live a decent life.

My second suggestion is that the Government is depending upon export. But I would suggest that every effort should be made to expand the internal market because about 78% of our people are living in the villages and they have no purchasing power. If we can expand the internal market, the production will be consumed by it and help the growth of the economy. We need not depend on the exports. The other day the Commerce Minister told us that they are exporting ground-nuts, while we know, there is very strong demand for the

edible oil in our home market. In order to expand the internal market, we must undertake total land reforms and tillers of the soil must be given the land.

Fourthly, I would suggest to the Government to take over the wholesale trade at least of the essential commodities and invigorate the public distribution system. Fifthly, the Government should fix up prices of all essential commodities, at least of fourteen items, so that the poor people can get these commodities at a fair price. Sixthly, I would suggest to the Government to discourage the expansion of export by not giving subsidy to the monopoly houses and big traders. Seventhly, the Government should lessen the burden of indirect taxes. Eighthly, the banks should be compelled to give credit to the priority sector the weaker sections of the community.

The Government should nationalise the indigenous monopoly houses and ban the export of essential commodities.

Lastly, it is very important that there should be decentralisation of power. We find that the Government at the centre, in spite of protest from the people, is trying its level best to concentrate powers at the Centre. They are taking powers from the States; they are interfering every now and then in the autonomy of the States. I do strongly urge upon the Government not to resort to such practice. As we know, Gandhiji was very much in favour of decentralisation of power. In West Bengal power has been delegated to the Panchayats for developmental work. Some Central Government officials

have recommended to the Central Government that the power of distribution of relief and taking other developmental measures should be entrusted to the District Magistrate. We would suggest that the Panchayats which are the elected bodies of the people in the villages should be given more powers for developmental activities in the villages.

I would strongly urge upon the Government to accept my suggestions.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):
I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Shortage of postal stamps in Maharashtra especially in Post Offices at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Thana and Pune (5)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for immediate ‘Night Post Offices’ at Thana, Ulhasnagar, Dombivali and Ambarnath in the District Thana (Maharashtra) (6)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to construct the Post Office building at Dombivli (District Thana, Maharashtra) (7)]

[Shri R.K. Mhalgi]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for opening post offices in Kansai section of Ambarnath, District Thana, Maharashtra (8)]

“That the demand for Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need of opening a post office in Ram Nagar region of Dombivali, District Thana, Maharashtra (9)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for a postal-guide (10)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for the expansion of Ulhasnagar Camp 2 post office (In District Thana, Maharashtra) (11)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to solve problems of EDAs in Postal department (12)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to increase the staff in post offices especially at Shahpur (District Thana, Maharashtra), Aurangabad and Nagpur (13)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to instal post office boxes in Zopadpattis (slum areas) of Thana, Ulhasnagar, Kalyan, Aurangabad, Nagpur, Pune (Maharashtra) (14)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to give full occupation of post office building at Aurangabad to post office instead of giving some part to Telephone section (15)]

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULKAR: (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Inadequate facilities of sub-Post Offices in Ratnagiri and Colaba Districts of Maharashtra (16)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need for opening of ‘Night Post Offices’ at Ratnagiri and Chiplun in Maharashtra (17)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Mines be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Delay in starting the construction of Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra (18)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,00,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure of the Government to solve the problems of Air hostesses in Indian Airlines (19)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,00,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to extend the operation of I. A. flight Bombay Goa to touch Ratnagiri where landing facilities are provided by the State Government (20)]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,25,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade and Export production be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to further multiply trade with those countries which are prepared to trade with us on rupee payment basis (29).]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,15,00,000 in respect of Textile Handloom and Handicrafts be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to nationalise entire textile industry excepting those which are in handloom and co-operative sector (30)].

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to open new branch post office in village Khajuri in Madhubani block, upgrade Baraha and Bisfi branch post offices to sub-post offices in Madhubani district and to open a new branch post office in Kumbrouli under Darbanga district of Bihar (31)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 194,71,20,000 in respect of Transfers to state Governments be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to implement flood prevention-cum-irrigation-cum-power generation projects at Sisapani on river Kamla at Nunthar on river Bagmati and at Bandu on river Sone-Poonpoon (32)]

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti) : I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,01,000 in respect of Ministry of Energy be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Shri N.E. Horo]

[Need to have small power-generation units in Tribal areas to help rural electrification (35)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,01,000 in respect of Ministry of Energy be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to manage power generation economically and efficiently in the country (36)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,01,000 in respect of Ministry of Energy be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to provide adequate electricity to villages particularly in Jharkhand region in Bihar (37)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,00,000 in respect of Department of Mines, be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a second Aluminium project in West Ranchi in Bihar (40)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,00,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to connect Ranchi with Bhuwaneshwar by I.A. flight (41)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,00,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to provide facilities of night landing at Ranchi Airport (42)]

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma) : I beg to move:

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,70,000 in respect of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to regularise the daily wages workers employed in godowns of F.C.I. (43)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to set up Telephone Exchanges at Rajdhanwar and Jamua (44)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs —working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Failure to construct Post Office Buildings at Rajdhanwar, Khargdih, Jamua and Jainagar in Bihar (45)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs —working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Unsatisfactory communication facilities in Satganva (Bihar) (46)]

“That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs —working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100”

[Need to set up a Telephone exchange in Satganva Division (47)]

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,00,000 in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—working expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of postal stationery (48)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 122,50,00,000 in respect of Department of Steel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Heavy losses in the public undertakings due to defective management (49)].

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,00,000 in respect of Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce air service from and to Hazaribagh after renovating the aerodrome (50)].

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that it is a great task for the hon. Finance Minister to present a budget in this House, after the two and a half years dark rule of Janata Party which has put our economy into shambles for centuries. The budget envisaged 7% growth of our economy. Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister has to pass through great hurdles to achieve this target. Therefore, Sir, while accepting and supporting this demand, I would like to suggest the Hon. Finance Minister should be a little pragmatic in his approach and see that the economy of our country is put in a proper order. I have been mentioning this because of the reason, Sir, that we have accepted mixed economy and we have to perform in the public sector, the joint sector and the co-operative sector. The money-supply pumped into these organisations should also be properly assessed in a manner that it is reasonable.

From that point of view, organised efforts have to be made to achieve that goal within a short period. It is a very difficult situation that we are passing through because of the international situation, as created on the oil side, on the energy side. Therefore, we have to harness whatever resources are available in this country to make sure that the economy picks up. If we achieve 5% growth rate, it is a great achievement, of course. The criticism about spiralling of the prices is a political attack and it is made on political grounds. But, the reality is that two and half years' dark rule added to the present international situation, has created a difficult situation in this country. Therefore, the Hon. Finance Minister should be very clear in his mind to project a new economic policy and to see that when we are harnessing the natural resources it yields more results. On that basis, I would like to focus attention on many points. The administrative machinery also should be geared up properly so that it may function properly and yield the desired results. The bureaucracy and its approach is to be put in order for achieving the desired results.

For instance, today, we are crying over drought in our area and in many parts other parts of the country, whether it be Rajasthan, Bihar, or Karnataka or even Andhra Pradesh. It is a regular feature that we witness from year to year, and I want to say that you must evolve a national water policy. Even to the water policy that we have evolved, we must give a new shape.

Whenever drought comes in a State, the State sends its proposals to the Centre, and the Centre sends its team of officers to visit the place, and after they give their report, the State gets relief from the Centre. But I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister one thing. Here, I would like to quote a relevant point which was issued in some statement, which says:

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

“The total surface water resource of the country has been assessed at about 1,440 million acre feet a year. Of this, 1,300 maf flows during the monsoon and 90 per cent of this quantity goes waste into the sea. Only the balance—130 maf—is used. Out of the flow during the fair weather months, only 70 maf is used. Thus the total quantity of water used is around 200 maf only.”

To save the water available, what I would suggest is this. Again, I would like to quote from the statement:

“Compared to this, the US which has roughly the same quantum of annual water flow (1440 mafs) utilises five times the quantum used in India. So far, around 600 storage dams have been built and unless the number is increased utilisation cannot be raised. The result will be that more than one-third of the country will continue to be drought-prone while an estimated 40 million hectares will continue to suffer from recurring floods.”

Sir, ours is an agricultural country. And we find people resorting to violent attitudes, asking for fair price, remunerative price for farmers and so on. I submit that this should not be made a political issue as the Opposition is doing, but I would suggest that we must have a permanent water policy and also irrigation policy to see that quick results are yielded and all the benefits go to the farmers.

So far as the farmers are concerned, I would like to point out that even wherever the water policy has been envisaged, we find that the irrigation projects are sometimes locked up in disputes between various States. For instance, in Karnataka alone, 10 lakh hectares of irrigation is available. The dams also have been built. But there is no money

provided for utilizing water stored in the dams in the various projects which are ready in the Kaveri basin. So, a proper water policy has to be evolved.

Recently, after some deliberations, the Irrigation Ministry has given certain hopes. But I am asking the Finance Ministry to take a serious view of the matter and see that a National Famine Board is formed, consisting of experts. It should become a permanent feature for solving this national problem of drought and flood affecting the various parts of the country. A realistic policy and a realistic approach have to be evolved. The money that has been invested on these projects should be properly utilized.

Planning Commission and people who are at the helm of affairs there should be properly guided. Experts should be put there. The work of the various projects should be overseen. Quick results are necessary in the agricultural sector. Otherwise, it is difficult to obtain greater production. Representatives from Parliament should oversee the activities which are going on in the country.

We have to take a total view of the country when we evolve our Plans. This country has got a lot of fauna and flora, as also many beautiful spots. These beautiful spots can be exploited for developing tourism, and to attract international tourists. Priority should be given to tourism in this country. Smaller countries are attracting tourists and earning money and foreign exchange. Should we not give more importance to tourism? There are tourist spots not only in the South, but also in all parts of our country. Ours is a beautiful country and we can attract more international tourists. But as it is, the percentage of international tourists coming here, compared to other countries in the world, is very small. Therefore, adequate steps should be taken in this regard.

Regarding administration, Finance Ministry has to have a realistic approach. Our Finance Minister says that we have to tackle various situations, including price rise and paucity of funds. We must also see that taxes also do not go up. If Finance Ministry functions properly, and takes a realistic view of the situation, we can get the money. We have parallel money economy; black-market is growing. Money is there in fictitious organizations and companies.

The public sector undertakings have to function properly. They are not yielding the expected results. We are not able to get sufficient production out of these public sector units. Many such units are running at a loss. So, you must keep an eye on these things and consider why responsibility should not be fixed on the officers concerned. The Department of Company Affairs should also take the necessary action. The public sector companies are functioning under the control of the Government. Since this is not done, I request the hon. Finance Minister to take stringent action against it. I do not know why action has not been taken in this regard. I will quote one example. I had brought this matter before this House during the last session. I have also brought this matter before this House during this session. There is a fraud committed by M.s. Parley Products Private Ltd., Bombay. They are running it through a number of fictitious names in this country. They have looted Rs. 40 crores and violated the rules of foreign exchange. Cases have been registered against them.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I am on a point of order. Discussion on these supplementary estimates shall be confined only to those items on which the supplementary estimates are asked for. There is a Rule 216. Mr. Lakkappa has a right to raise any point. He can raise it in any other manner but not here.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I raised the relevant points. I knew that the hon. Finance Minister will raise it when I say this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, you act according to the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am asking the hon. Finance Minister why the administrative machinery is not functioning in a proper manner when such companies have been repeatedly violating the rules and regulations which are concerned with the Ministry of Finance? Why are the officers not taking action against them? Why has not Parley group been black-listed? It is not only the concern of the Ministry of Finance, but the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health are also involved. I am going to read for the benefit of the hon. Members. It is the reply of the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare on 18th December, 1980, in the Lok Sabha. It says, "On 24th November, 1980, that the Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, convicted Messrs. Parley Products Private Ltd. Bombay, under Section 7/16 of the P.F.A. Act: and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. two lakhs only and not by a Bombay court. (b) The Delhi Court found that the sample of hard boiled confectionery connected with the case was adulterated as per the certificate of Director, Central Food Laboratory dated 3rd April, 1974." The Ministries of Agriculture and Health are also therefor a discussion on the demands. We are sanctioning a lot of money for the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, I am asking why such activities are going on? In spite of raising it on the Floor of this House through a relevant record by a Member of Parliament, why action has not been taken? I am asking them because they are frittering away the money. They are collecting the money from the banks. The banks are being cheated; the companies are being cheated and this country has also been cheated. The money

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

is going outside and it is being deposited there. They have done it under various names. I want to know why action has not been taken by the Ministry of Finance? The hon. Finance Minister should be strict and the administrative machinery should be geared up.

I had stated on several occasions about the public distribution system regarding essential commodities which are organised properly and are available in this country. I requested them that this system should be streamlined in a proper manner. The hon. Finance Minister should see that there should be a vigilant body over the distribution system throughout the country so that we can minimise the shortages created in this country. The Opposition will always make political gain out of this and take advantage of this situation. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister is there any difficulty in dealing with this situation?

Let us take the example of cement. Whether it is manufactured in the public sector or in the co-operative sector or in the private sector. As far as the distribution system is concerned, why has it not been given in our hands to distribute it throughout the country? The cement agents are appointed by the owners. These agents hoard cement. Likewise the sugar agents also hoard sugar. So is the case with all the essential commodities. Therefore, at the manufacturing side itself, you collect it and then distribute it throughout the country. Therefore, my demand is that the distribution system should be streamlined properly and he must take over the entire distribution system from the manufacturers; it may be public sector; it may be private sector; whoever manufactures it, so that all the essential commodities should be distributed properly throughout the country. With these words, I conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Pombay North East): The Minister is quite right. Under the rules, the scope of the debate has certain limitations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not asked your opinion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I can give it. I am going to explain why I am going to break them. However, you have allowed a fair amount of points covering a wide area and I cannot allow those facts to go unchallenged. Therefore, for completeness of the parliamentary record, I will have to transgress a little.

If we look at the Supplementary Demands, we find that for all the Ministries some additional amount is asked for, and I am not surprised. Today it is the general opinion in the country—thee are very few exceptions, if there are any—that the Indian economy is going down hill, that it is worse than what it was ten or eleven months ago. There is enough evidence to support that. Before the year is out, the Finance Minister may have to come before the House with another Supplementary Budget before the real Budget comes in March. The fact of the matter is that today the Indian economy is in a worse position than it was eleven months ago.

What are the supporting facts for this? I draw your attention to the Minister's own statements made first in Madras and then in Bangalore. You read between the lines. He has some compulsions. I know, he cannot condemn his own Government. If he does that, he will be in difficulties. Once he supported, and gave evidence in the House which supported, the Janata contention on gold, and then he got a firing from the Prime Minister, and he had to backtrack.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
The statement is totally false.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Prof. Madhu Dandavate is here, he knows. I know that when he comes out with facts which are favourable to the Janata Government, he will be in difficulties. So, I do not expect him to.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
We are accustomed to this kind of talk.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He himself said in Bangalore that the Indian economy was not all that good, that it was in a bad shape. The Minister himself admitted it. We may have differences with him as to why it is in a bad shape, but I draw his attention to what he said when he presented the Budget. He said, "If things do not improve, then I go. I am very clear about it." Mr. Finance Minister, it is time that you go, because you have been here for eleven months, and you have not improved matters.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
I will be very glad to go.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is very easy. You give me the resignation letter. I will personally hand it over.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
Unfortunately, even if I resign, he cannot get it. So, what is the point?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am only saying that he should not lose his reputation for being a man of his word.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
You are very much interested in Mr. Venkataraman, I know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am trying to save him, because he is going down hill. Why? Because where he has to take a

stand, he cannot. When it came to the nationalisation of Maruti, he could not take a stand, he signed. When it came to the question of the fertiliser deal, he could not take a stand. He sent a note to the Cabinet, but the Cabinet over-ruled him.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
The statement is incorrect, is false.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Come to the Budget proper.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
Some of these things get publicised, and therefore I have to correct them then and there. Otherwise, I never interfere when somebody is speaking. But when such wrong statements are made, they may get into the press, so I have to interrupt. I am very sorry for it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I challenge him to set up a committee on this question.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
You cannot very well debate here what happened between one Minister and another, between one Minister and the Cabinet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only attack the Government and their policies, not divide the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am trying to be nice to him. I am saying he is a good man but in the wrong place, and he is not able to take a stand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot say that a file was sent like this, that a letter was written like this etc. It is not proper.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is nothing in the rules against it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
You must be fair to the Government also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He can deny it. I will present the documents when the fertiliser debate comes.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): In spite of the fact that the Finance Minister has said that it is false, he is repeating it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : For the record let me say that the Finance Minister did send a note to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet did not agree.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You take the responsibility for stating it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I do. I will present the Cabinet minutes if you like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If he goes, the calibre of the Cabinet will go down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I agree, there are no two opinions about it, but I feel sorry for the plight he is in.

I would like to draw attention to a general point. It is not a question of what we say. The *Times of India* is not known to be hostile to this Government.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is it a friend of the Government ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am not saying it is a friend. Prof. Ranga, with his long experience, must know the meaning of an under-statement. I am saying it is not hostile to the Government. It is not unfriendly to this Government. That everybody agrees. This is what the *Times of India* says:

"Mrs. Gandhi's spectacular come-back to power has still to make an impact on the economy."

This is from the front page story of "Economic Scene Grim Despite Recovery" by Shri D. P. Sharma. It also says:

"*Ad hoc-ism* continue to mark its functioning."

If the Government was not functioning in an *ad hoc* manner, then this kind of supplementary budget at this time would be unnecessary.

I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to the fact that industrial production is well below the target. They say that it will be 3 per cent ; they expect it to be 3 per cent. But according to the statistics available to me, from April to November, compared to last year, the production has actually gone down by 0.1 per cent. You take the question of power; you take the question of coal ; you take the question of any industrial commodity. It has gone down.

Many magazines and many newspapers have given statistics. The deficit is going to be staggering, Rs. 4000 crores or more. I draw your attention to another important thing, the question of how much capital was raised in the market as proportion to how much was authorised. The capital is authorised by the Capital Issues Committee about which the Finance Minister knows most. In this year, from January to September, of the total authorised capital of Rs. 547 crores, the capital raised was only 18.6 per cent. In the same period, last year 1979, which is not the most glorious period in my opinion for reasons you know very well, the capital raised, was percentage of authorised capital, was 39.4 per cent. It is now 18.6 per cent. It has gone down in such a big way.

What does it mean? It means that the industry knows that the economy is going downhill; the Government is not in control of the economy and, therefore, they do not want to make fresh investments. Even what they are authorised they are not prepared to do.

There is no Sixth Plan. The Sixth Plan still is not ready. The Approach to the Sixth Plan is not ready. But the approach to the Approach is now ready. It has still to be discussed. One year is already over, 1980-81, and by the time the Sixth Plan comes, another year will be over. Of the five years, two years will be over. The Sixth Plan is already out of date. It says, for example, that the deficit financing will be Rs. 4000 crores for a total five year period. I would like to know whether in this year alone the deficit is going to be Rs. 2000 crores or more. Some people say, it is Rs. 4000 crores. I do not know. The hon. Minister should inform the House.

Then, the money supply has gone up by 15 per cent in the current year. So, what picture do we get? A very gloomy picture indeed. There are reports that the price of wheat is going to be raised; the price of edible oil is going to be raised. Because the shortages have appeared. The price of sugar has gone up. You know by how much. It has gone down a little in the last two or three weeks because of a new crop. But the authoritative sources tell me that the sugar price will start rising from next month again and very soon it will cross Rs. 20. This is the state of Indian economy. The prices of all commodities are going up without exception.

There are long queues everywhere. I was just there yesterday in my constituency. In every small shop, in every big shop, which is supposed to sell essential

items, long queues are there. The people are waiting from morning; they are all complaining. There is no answer from the Finance Minister. The only answer is what he promised to do, if he cannot deliver the goods, he will go. It is time for him to go.

I have one point to make with your permission. I have to answer this charge because repeatedly in the House we are told that it is because of the Janata legacy. The Prime Minister also goes round the country saying that it is the Janata legacy. What is the Janata legacy? Here, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister to be honest.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Don't make personal remarks.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What is personal in this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
You cannot Address a Minister like that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
This is not proper. It is as if you are having some conversation. You are a very learned person ; you are a very able Parliamentarian.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What is wrong in telling the Minister.** What is wrong in that ? I know the style of functioning how the Ministers are dropped.

There is one Minister sitting here....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
There should be some etiquette, some decency, some decorum.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
.... one of the most respected, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi. Did he not go? That is why I am saying.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, the hon. Member has just now remarked.**

That was not proper on his part to say that. It should be expunged from the record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
That is all right....

AN. HON. MEMBER : It is completely parliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
But that was definitely personal.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
To say** is unparliamentary. To say that the Minister must go is parliamentary; I accept.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
He is trying to divide us, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Definitely you are casting aspersions on the Deputy-Speaker. I will go through the record. Otherwise, we are very good friends.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What I am saying is this. I am on a very sensitive ground. The charge is that the Janata legacy has brought this country to this situation. This charge has been made by Mr. Lakshappa. How can I let it go unchallenged? You have to be indulgent, Sir, and you must allow me to answer this charge. Otherwise, it will mean that you are suppressing the debate. Therefore, let me answer this charge. I said advisedly to the Minister: 'Don't avoid my point'. He must tell the House the truth. And what is the truth? What is the Janata legacy? First of all,

let us ask, what was the stock of foodgrains left over by the Janata, what was the stock of foreign exchange left over by the Janata, what was the amount of gold, of which they talked quite a lot in those days, left over by the Janata. I will quote the Minister's own reply to an Unstarred question—not Starred question—what he gave to this House on the 20th June when I asked him a question as to how much foreign exchange was there when Janata came to power and how much was there when Janata went out of power: his own answer, he must see: Rs. 2,700 crores when it came to power and Rs. 5,600 crores when it went out of power. You tell me Sir: is this Janata legacy bad or good? You can tell me. I am sure that you will say that it is good. Similarly, foodgrain stock . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
You can only ask the Government through me. You cannot put a question to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
The Minister of Agriculture answered a question in Rajya Sabha on 6th August: the question was on foodgrain stock. The answer was this. When the Janata came to power, the foodgrain stock, in March, 1977, was 18 million tonnes, and when the Janata went out of power, it was 21 million tonnes. But they say, on the other hand, outside Parliament—outside Parliament, they can say anything; It is said in Parliament, we will move a motion of breach of privilege—that the Janata sold away all the stocks. It is not true. I ask the Minister, how much gold was there when Janata came to power and how much was there when they left. (*Interruptions*). I have to answer this charge, Sir. The name of Janata is being spoiled everywhere....

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Ordinary people cannot go very near gold. Why do you go there ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : They have to go, Sir—, for *mangalsutra*. The amount of gold with the Reserve Bank was 220 tonnes when Janata came to power, and it was 260 tonnes when Janata went out of power. What is the legacy that he is talking about ? The growth of real national income during the two years of Janata rule, upto February 1979, was 5.5 per cent per annum—double of 2.8 per cent of Mrs. Gandhi's six years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your Party was allotted only four minutes. You have already taken 15 minutes. Please conclude. The other Members also have to speak.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am very grateful to you, Sir, for the time you have given me. I only want to say that the Janata gave a flourishing economy to the country, and all over the county people are saying so : they say that they did not have to stand in queue, they did not have to pay high prices : that the Janata rule was the golden rule and that these people have messed it up. Is it not a fact ? They say that they will give factual answers. I ask the Minister, I challenge the Minister to disprove this and come out with figures and show that this is wrong. Therefore, I would like to conclude by saying that this government has no Five Year Plan. This government has no Plan and the economy is going downhill and a big economic crisis is ahead and you better get out while the going is good, through you, I will say, Mr. Venkataraman, please stick to your words and resign forthwith because you have failed and your government has failed.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : It is rather difficult to speak after Mr. Subramaniam has made his desultory attack on the

government. He thinks his attack is based on statistics, facts and truth. I do not think there is any basis—neither facts, nor arguments nor truth. All I can say is this : his main theme seems to be that after the Congress Government has come into power, prices have been rising. Does he follow the example of a tortoise in a well ? All the world over now prices are rising and rising faster. Just now, Sir, I have come from abroad. He has been going round the world. In England they are going faster than in America. In America they are going faster than in India. Does he want to go to other country where there is dictatorship ? Surely, Sir, this is a world phenomena. To go against this world phenomena, it needs the co-operation of all Parties and of all elements in any society to make an effective impact on the price system. We do not have that kind of co-operation now coming forth from our friends.

My hon. friend has made a general challenge. He is welcome to do it—that the government should resign because it is becoming unpopular and the people have begun to think that the Janata government and his friends who were at that time in the government—in two governments, one after the other, were providing a golden time for the country. How long ago were these bye-elections held ? Is it more than three months ? Is it not some weeks ago that the results were published and what was the verdict of the people ? People have voted for the Congress Party. They have got a few members elected. They have voted for the Congress not only in January last but also a few weeks ago. What is the use of talking in this manner, in the air ? One can say anything one likes. We can go on boasting and deceiving ourselves that we have come more and more popular and we have become more and more powerful among the masses. The masses have given a reply again

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

and again against my friend and all those friends who are with him. Therefore, we need not be afraid of that type of attack. It has no substance. We need not bother about it.

But what is most necessary to-day is for the government to adopt and spread the policy of two prices. In regard to that I would like the government to take special steps to ensure that all essential commodities which are needed by the masses as a whole are first of all priced as low as possible, if necessary, by subsidising those prices and then, in regard to all other people who are capable of buying at higher prices because they are being given dearness allowances, various kinds of benefits, not only provident fund but bonus and all the rest of it and ever rising scales of salaries and allowances, let these people be asked and requested to go to the market and pay the price that rules there to-day. It may be at a highly subsidised price the articles are to be made available to the masses as a whole in this country.

In order to be able to implement a policy like this, we need a stronger administration, a more honest administration, an abler administration responsive not only to the ministerial directions but also to public opinion.

Sir, now, in creating the public opinion, I invite the cooperation of my hon. friends also. Instead of that, it is no use creating more and more trouble : we can also create trouble between the elections. But, when the elections come, the people will know how to punish—they have punished these friends. So what is the earthly use of making this challenge?

Therefore, let us cooperate on the price front now in ensuring the

cooperation of the merchants, tradesmen, cooperatives and all the other agencies whose cooperation the government is seeking, in order to distribute these essential commodities and to display the price-list every day and also to display on the board the quantities that are available with them, what they have done during the previous day and how much would be available during the present day and then how much more possibly would be available for the future use.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : At present, in fair price shops the essential commodities are not available at all. This is the situation in Bombay and in almost all cities and rural areas. That is the main difficulty.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is another matter. Whatever essential commodities are made available to these various distributing centres, those must be placed at the disposal of the public. Apart from that, a portion of the essential commodities must be reserved for distribution among the poorer people. Now-a-days, what is happening? The poorer people, so far as sugar is concerned, are being supplied their usual quantity to the extent that they are available at specially subsidised rates? Why are they not available at all? That is because the total supply is not enough in the market. So far as the total supply is concerned, that has to be augmented. If the total supply is to be augmented, the distribution must also be augmented. In this direction, I would like the cooperation of the Opposition. I would like to appeal for the cooperation of the Opposition people. Instead, we are getting only this kind of obstruction.

In order to implement this programme, Government also has got to ensure efficiency, as I have said, of the executive—what is called administrative efficiency—because,

in the purchase of these commodities, in their transport, in their storing and in their final distribution, there is scope for a lot of inefficiency and a lot of wastage—not only with this government but also with any government as a matter of fact. That is why we have got Ministers who have got to see that in these directions, there would be efficiency, honesty and a public spirit in the administration. I trust that the Hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues in the Cabinet would try to ensure the cooperation of the State Governments. Their efficiency and their honest administration should be made available in order to ensure the proper distribution. Essential commodities to the poor people as also a larger production of essential commodities must be made available to the general public at prices which are possible within the market in the light of the world phenomenon of rising prices. So, it is no use shouting that the prices are rising. With the dictatorship in the Soviet Russia, they have not succeeded in holding price line. Even in the satellite countries they have not succeeded. That is also the problem in Poland and in other Communist countries. But, they have succeeded to a greater extent than in democracies. In democracy we will be able to succeed provided all political parties will make it a point, in between the elections, to cooperate with the ministry in power either at the State level or at the central level and at the administrative levels in ensuring that the administration behaves in an effective and efficient manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Shri R. K. Mhalgi.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane) :
Mr. Aggarwal will be the first who will be speaking. My name is second.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
All right. Mr. Aggarwal, you can now speak.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is today discussing the first batch of supplementary demands. If we have a look at the supplementary demands for grants which have been presented by the hon'ble Finance Minister then one comes to the irresistible conclusion that so far as our budget deficit for the current year is concerned it has gone to Rs. 2,243 crores. It was 1,417 crores as clearly laid down in the budget proposals and we had another Rs. 826 crores. The total comes to Rs. 2,243 crores. The break-up on the revenue deficit side becomes Rs. 1,254 crores and on the capital side it becomes Rs. 989 crores. So far as the revenue deficit is concerned as I stated at the time of my budget speech that this is the maximum revenue deficit so far in the history of post-Independence India and, I apprehend, that this is not the last and I suppose that in times to come this deficit will still go up. But I do not say that the hon'ble Finance Minister is squarely responsible for it. The circumstances are such and things are moving in such a direction that I apprehend that this total deficit for the current year, viz. 1980-81 will cross the record deficit. The hon'ble Finance Minister stated in this House the Janata deficit of Rs. 2,700 crores for the year 1979-80. I still stick to my observations and prediction that I made at the time of my speech during the General Budget that this government will break that record and it will be in the vicinity of 3,000 crores. I do not blame you for that as you blamed us for that because we have to live with certain things and appreciate and recognise it. But then one should not try to beat back the previous regime for a record deficit of Rs. 2,700 crores during 1979-80. You made a big point on that score and had lot of clappings from the ruling party benches that the Janata party or the Lok Dal-Cong. (U) governments also supported by you last year had a

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

record deficit of Rs. 2,700 crores. I still stick to the point which I made at the time of the General Discussion that this government's deficit will cross Rs. 2,700 crores and it will be in the vicinity of Rs. 3,000 crores.

What is the reasoning for that? If you look at in the papers that have been supplied or this particular book at page 8 you have made a provision for cash compensatory support for Rs. 15 crores apart from Rs. 300 crores in the original budget and you have stated that this is pending further review within the rest of the year. This is one reason why I say this 2,243 crores will go up. Then at page 3 for import of fertilisers you made a provision of Rs. 900 crores plus 325 crores and, I say, it is going to be something more. Then cash subsidy on controlled cloth. You have provided Rs. 48 crores already and you want Rs. 28 crores more and you say it is going to be more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

Mr. Agarwal, you may please continue after lunch. I have an announcement to make before we adjourn for lunch. A list showing the numbers of Cut Motions to the Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1980-81 treated as moved on the basis of the slips received from Members concerned, has been put up on the Notice Board for the information of Members.

In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है। मुझे गाड़ी लेट होने से देर हो गई, जिससे मेरा कटमोशन मूव नहीं हो सका अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं अब अपना कटमोशन दे दूँ ? (इशबखान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Tomorrow.

We now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1980-81—contd.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Sir, before lunch, I was making my observations with regard to the supplementary Demands for Grants 1980-81. As I stated earlier, this is the first batch of Supplementary Grants and this consists of 1170.63 crores out of which the revenue expenditure is going to be 300 crores and capital expenditure is going to be 870 crores. If we deduct the amount that is recoverable by way of receipts, loans and advances, then the net outgo will be 826 crores. Thus, our deficit for the current year so far on this day will be, 1417 crores as originally shown in the general budget plus 826 crores thus making a total of 2243 crores. This is on this day as evident from the figures given in the supplementary budget.

But, I say that apart from this 2243 crores, this deficit is going to be much higher and according to me, it will be somewhere in the vicinity of 3000 crores subject to the oil prices remaining as they are today. If there is an increase of one dollar per barrel, then it puts an additional burden of 100 crores on the public exchequer. I have already read in the newspapers that the price of crude oil may even touch fifty dollars a barrel. If that is the position the deficit may touch even 4,000 crores. I wish it does not happen. But on the available data as it is

today, I say that this 2243 crores is going to be 3000 crores on certain more calculations that I have done. On page 3 of the supplementary budget, the hon. Finance Minister has stated while dealing with the demand for fertilizers :

“Pending a precise estimation of the additional requirements, a supplementary grant of Rs. 325 crores is sought”.

This is only pending a precise estimation of the additional requirements. I say something more will be required. Similarly, for cash compensatory support of which mention has been made on page 8, something more will be required. With regard to cash subsidy on control cloth, we provided 48 crores in the original budget which was consumed by October this year. Now 28 crores more are required this year and this is also going to be much more by the end of the current financial year. Similarly, today the price rise is unprecedented despite all assurances and promises given by the hon. Finance Minister that we have reached a plateau when prices will not further rise. But I am sorry to say that there has been an increase of 3.5 points per month during the last ten months. That is the position today. If this is the position and that continues, additional dearness allowances that may fall due within the next 3-4 months will also be added. I apprehend that on account of the non-availability of power, transport, coal and shortages in infrastructure facilities, there is going to be a shortfall in tax revenue, which we estimated something near about Rs. 12,600 crores total tax revenue of the Government of India. There is going to be a short-fall of at last Rs. 250 crores on this count. So far as this investment on Maruti is concerned, the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill here stated before you, Sir, that we are going to invest near about Rs. 100 crores. There is no provision in the supplementary budget so far as the investment on the Maruti

is concerned. The Hon. Finance Minister will clarify the position whether we are going to invest Rs. 100 crores, within this year, or what is going to be our investment.

Similarly, public sector undertakings. They are not able to mobilise internal resources and naturally the budgetary support has to be given now. In this particular case, we are giving Rs. 195 crores for the public sector undertakings as budgetary support, apart from the budget. What is going to the aluminium plant and compensation to Bharat Petroleum. Not only this, Sir, we are also giving budgetary support for liquidating provident fund, sales tax of H. E. C. This is the position of public sector undertakings and they are not functioning well and, I am sure, the Hon. Finance Minister is also not very much satisfied with the functioning of these public sector undertakings. He is doing his best but unless they are professionalised, the management is professionalised, public equity is permitted, peoples' participation is permitted and the participation of the labour in the management of these public sector undertakings is considered by the Government, their functioning is not going to improve, that we are also to consider. In view of all these things, I say that our deficit is definitely going to cross that so-called recorded historical deficit of the Janata-Lok Dal Government of Rs. 2,700 crores and so, there is going to be a very high inflationary pressure this year and the years to come are going to be critical. The Hon. Prime Minister has recently probably yesterday, admitted that economy is in a bad state of affairs. What she has in mind, I do not know, and what she is going to do in that connection, I do not know. But I say, Sir, that we are passing through a very critical phase.

Now, regarding certain other matters, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister as to what

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

steps he is going to take with regard to the improvement of the public sector undertakings for whom budgetary provision is being made and they are not able to mobilise their internal resources. I would also like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister as to what policy the Government has adopted with regard to the nationalisation of certain units. Ad hoc nationalisation is not going to help matters as has been the case in the case of Maruti Ltd.

So, Sir, you clearly spell out as to what is the programme, what is the plan, for investment for this Maruti Ltd. concern, whether we are going to take Rs. 100 or Rs. 500 crores and also specifically know from him—he has been in the Planning Commission he is well aware of these things, industries, planning, finance as a whole, all three combined in one on what particular date, in what year, I and you Sir, will be able to have a car from Maruti Ltd. on the road so as to enjoy its ride.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not have a car.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You have already a car from the Government, Sir. There is no need for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot afford to have a car.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister. I read many speeches and statements in the press also where he has been talking of rationalisation of taxation structure in this country. I would humbly plead that the taxation structure in this country is very cumbersome and it needs rationalisation as well as simplification. Various Public Accounts Committees have also urged upon the Government the need in this particular behalf and I would like to remind him of his commitment on the floor of this

House that the income tax law will be rationalised and simplified. Here is a commitment on the floor of this House that we are going to bring forward a Bill with regard to a comprehensive excise law in this country, because these are the two main sources of revenue so far as the Government of India is concerned. What is he going to do with regard to the excise law, with regard to the income-tax law and his commitment on the floor of this House that he is going to set up a Tribunal probably by November-December of this very year and latest by January. I would like to remind him that the Tribunal has not yet been set up and I would again urge upon him that this Tribunal should be set up. You have taken this decision. This decision was taken by the previous Government also in the background of the fact that to inspire confidence amongst the assesses, this independent tribunal is very much needed. Now you have taken this decision. I congratulate you on that. We had initiated the proposal. But, you have finally taken a decision. I would like to know why the delay is there. Why is he not setting up the tribunal? I want to know its composition. It should be so composed as to inspire confidence among the assesses, and not be headed by a departmental man. It should be headed by nobody less than of the status of the Judge of a High Court.

With regard to sales-tax, I have read the statements of the Finance Minister. What is he going to do? It is an abnoxious law. His Press statements are there. Is he going to abolish or substitute it? In regard to 4 items, he has done something. Is he going to undertake some study here?

So far as income-tax law is concerned, I do not know how things are being managed. Here is a study made by some important professor of the Institute at Ahmedabad, and he has sent this paper to me. I will

pass it in to the Finance Minister also. Here, TELCO is one company which has been studied. It is a history from 1951 onwards. But from 1975-76 to 1979-80, for 6 years, the total profits before tax, as per the books of this company, come to approximately Rs. 62 crores. Additional disallowance of Rs. 378 lakhs is there. An adjusted profit, before tax, of Rs 66 crores is there. How is it that they have managed things under the income-tax law in such a way that in spite of this huge figure of profit of Rs. 66 crores, their liability to tax is only Rs. 91 lakhs in one year?

For the year 1975-76, a provision has been made with regard to tax liability; but with regard to 1976-77 the profits of this company, before tax as per the books of the company, are Rs. 10.55 crores; in 1977-78 the figure is Rs. 10.44 crores; in 1978-79 Rs. 15.14 crores and in 1979-80 Rs. 17.62 crores. For these 4 years, these are the profits, but there is no tax liability. It is a big zero, because they are taking advantage of investment allowance, depreciation and so many other, facilities and provisions of the income-tax law. This is a company which is supposed to be straight forward; I don't say they are cheating Government, but they are taking advantage of the law's provisions; and that is why on a profit of Rs. 66 crores, they are paying only Rs. 91 lakhs, and not a single penny towards tax for the last 4 years.

I say all these loopholes should be plugged. The Finance Minister should look into it, if the corporate sector is able to manage tax in such a way. I have not charged this company of evading any tax; but the framework of the present income-tax laws, they have been able to manage their accounts in such a way that so much depreciation, investment allowance and so many deductions are allowed to them. It is for this august body and the Government to discuss and study whether it is justified—that on a

profit of Rs. 66 crores, the company pays only Rs. 91 lakhs. These figures are based on their accounts and balance sheet. I will pass them on to the Finance Minister.

I will now request the Finance Minister and this Government to consider whether there is need for a half-yearly Economic Review to be presented to this House. You are presenting one Economic Review at the time of the presentation of the General Budget. I have a very genuine feeling that a 6-monthly or mid-year review of the economic situation in this country should also be presented to Parliament, so that hon. Members have an upto-date idea of the state of economy in the country.

With these observations, I wish that in times to come, power shortage, coal shortage, other transportation difficulties and infrastructure shortages are looked into. I am sorry to say that we have not been able to do much despite the fact that the Finance Minister is the Chairman of the Infra-Structure Committee. But he himself has mentioned in this booklet that Rs. 28 crores are to be given to Hindustan Zinc, because production fell. Why it fell because there was acute shortage of coal, because there was acute shortage of power, because there was acute shortage of railway wagons? Now, these shortages, you yourself are admitting in this particular document; but you are day and night saying, there is improvement in all sectors, in all core sectors; industrial production is going up, but that is not the position.

The Indian economy today is at a very critical stage, passing through a very critical phase and it is practically in doldrums, according to me; and we are heading towards chaos. Before we enter into that particular phenomenon, I would urge the government honestly to take very serious and drastic steps to improve economy and bring it out from the present morass.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are about 10 members of the Ruling Party. The time allotted is one hour and 45 minutes. Of course, I would give to every member five minutes. (Interruptions) Then some members will not be able to speak. No. I will not allow more than five minutes for every member. Every member shall take only five minutes so that I could call every member to speak. Shri Viridhi Chander Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (नाडमेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा सदन में सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स जो प्रस्तुत की गई है, जो रीजम्स बतलाए गए हैं, उनका मैंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किया है तथा मैं उनसे पूर्णतः संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ क्योंकि बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद इनने थोड़े से अरमे में एकदम सप्लीमेंट्री बजट प्रस्तुत करना मैं समझता हूँ कि उचित नहीं है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी स्पष्टीकरण दें और हमें संतुष्ट करें कि आया वास्तव में जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स प्रस्तुत की गई है, वे प्रस्तुत की जानी चाहिए थी या नहीं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अतृप्तपूर्व वित्त मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह के बजट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद से बराबर कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है, लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने यह संतोष दिलाया था कि कीमतों में वृद्धि अधिक नहीं होगी और यह भी सूचना दी थी कि नवम्बर में 0.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होगी और वह वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन जो दिसम्बर में वृद्धि हो रही है, वह 0.6 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो रही है। जिस प्रकार से विभिन्न प्रकार की वस्तुओं की कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है, अनाज की कीमतों में वृद्धि हो रही है, गेहूँ की कीमतों में तो 200 रु० से लेकर 225 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि हो रही है इनको देखते हुए, दिसम्बर की फीसिंग अभी नहीं आई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सब का परसेंटेज और बढ़ेगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि

जैसा अभी अग्रवाल साहब ने बताया कि मार्च में 4000 करोड़ रु० का डेफिसिट बजट प्रस्तुत न करना पड़े यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए। अभी हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। हमारे राजस्थान की यह स्थिति है कि बहाँ पर भयंकर अकाल घोर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। सूखे को भीट करने के लिए हमारे राज्य की सरकार सक्षम नहीं है। इस संबंध में मैं राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट जो कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में 20 तारीख को छपा है, की ओर वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

“The Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr. Jagannath Pahadia, today said the State Government had no money left to meet the demands of relief works in the wake of an unprecedented drought in the State. If the assistance from the Central Government is not received immediately, the State Government will have to face a very ugly situation, Mr. Pahadia stated. The State Government had submitted a memorandum to the Centre on November 15 demanding Rs. 174 crores as Central assistance for various relief measures. But no information about the allocation of any fund has been received by the State Government, he added. The Chief Minister said that he had met the Union Finance Minister Mr. R. Venkataraman in this connection and hoped to meet him again along with the Union Agriculture Minister.”

जो स्टेटमेंट है उस में स्पष्ट है कि हमारे राजस्थान में सूखे की बड़ी विषम स्थिति हो गई है, इस परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से जो मदद दी जानी चाहिये वह अभी नहीं मिल रही है। मेरा नाडमेर और जैसलमेर क्षेत्र जिसका मैं प्रतिनिधि हूँ हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, जो 76 हजार वर्ग किलोमीटर में फैला हुआ है, जो केरल प्रदेश से दुगुना है और हरियाणा

से पीने दो गुना है। उस अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्र में बाइमेर में केवल 1100 मजदूर काम पर लगे हुए हैं और यदि पूरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को लिया जाय तो कुल 2 हजार मजदूर काम पर लगे हुए हैं, जब कि वहां पर मजदूरों की संख्या 1 लाख होनी चाहिये थी। इस से आप स्वयं वहां की विपम परिस्थिति का अन्दाजा लगा सकन हैं। मजदूरों की स्थिति वहां बहुत दयनीय है, एक तरह से वह सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र भुखमरी की स्थिति में आ गया है। 33 हजार गावों में से 19 हजार गांव सूखे की चपेट में है तथा पिछले चार सालों में उस क्षेत्र में लगातार सूखा पड़ रहा है। लोगों की त्रय शक्ति बिलकुल क्षीण हो गई है।

वहां जो चीप प्रेन शाप्स है—उनकी यह हालत है कि उन में गेहूं नहीं मिल रहा है। जो रिलीफ वर्क वहां चल रहे हैं यदि हम उन में भी अनाज न दे और इधर इन दुकानों पर भी अनाज न मिले तो आप देख सकने हैं कि वहां पर क्या स्थिति होगी। मार्बजिनिक वितरण प्रणाली बिलकुल ठप्प हो गई है। पहले उन दुकानों पर अन्न बराबर मिला करती थी, लेकिन अब महीने के आखिर में ता० 25 से 28 तक मिल पानी है तथा सारा ब्लैक मार्केट में चला जाता है। ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स के खिलाफ सरकार की तरफ से कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं। एसेन्शियल कमाडिटीज के निये एन० एस० ओ० और एसेन्शियल कमाडिटीज एक्ट के प्रयोग की बात कही गई थी लेकिन उन को काम में नहीं लाया जाता, एक तरह से उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है, जिस के कारण यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please stick to the demands for grants, the supplementary budget. It is not a general discussion. General discussion is not allowed in a supplementary budget.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You are lucky to belong to a prosperous state. We are one and half crores of population and for them there is no provision in this budget. What about drinking water for these people? We are suffering most.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot afford to change the rules.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : इन सप्लीमेन्ट्री डिमाण्ड्स में यदि कोई ऐसा प्रावीजन होता कि हम फौजों के लिये, डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिये ड्राउट-प्रोन एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट के लिये अमुक-अमुक धनराशि खर्च करने जा रहे हैं—तो हमें कुछ सन्तोष होता लेकिन हम यह देख रहे हैं कि धनराशि को पिछले साल की अपेक्षा कम कर रहे हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि हम रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का विकास कैसे कर सकेंगे उस के विस्तार को कैसे रोक सकेंगे। इस सम्बंध में मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें कोई ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिये जिस से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का विकास हो, उस के विस्तार को हम रोक सकें।

आज हमारे क्षेत्र के साथ पाकिस्तानी फौजों का जमाव हो रहा है, एक तरफ पाकिस्तानी फौजों का जमाव और दूसरी तरफ सूखे की स्थिति—ऐसी स्थिति में हम कैसे अपनी जनता के मोरेल को बूस्ट कर सकेंगे। हमें ऐसे प्रयास करने चाहियें जिस से वहां की जनता को इस मुसीबत का सामना करने की शक्ति मिल सके, उन के अन्दर उत्साह पैदा हो। इस सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र तथा रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को योजना बनानी चाहिये। जिस तरह से आप ने शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के विकास के लिये सब-प्लान बनाया है, वैसा ही सब-प्लान आप को डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट के लिये बनाना चाहिये। वहां पर जो हर साल सूखा पड़ता है उस को रोकने के

[श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

लिये स्थायी हल ढूँढ़ना चाहिये। राजस्थान कैनल के लिये कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, सीमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है, इन की उपलब्धि करा कर राजस्थान कैनल के काम को तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये। उन फैमिन इफेक्टेड एरियाज में सरकार को फेयर प्राइस शाप्स खोलनी चाहिए और वहाँ पर उन चीजों को देने के लिए पूर्ण व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into details of the entire structure of the economy because the Members have already dealt with it. The hon. Minister has also stated that the scope of the Demand is limited. I want to confine myself to the points which he has enumerated.

As our Minister correctly stated here, it has been argued outside as well as inside the House that Rs. 12,200 crores is a concealed deficit. But as far as my little knowledge goes, it is not correct. Our hon. Minister has stated that *ad hoc* treasury bills which are issued to the Reserve Bank for augmenting the Central Government's cash balances as and when necessary, also have a maturity of 91 days. Not only this, I had a little experience in this matter while I was working in the bank service. I know that Government can issue any kind of bills or debentures. Automatically the public will come forward and deposit their money. I must say, to some extent, this measure will help arrest the inflationary tendency. Therefore, I welcome the move made by the hon. Minister.

The appropriation involving an expenditure which is going to come following this enactment, is a liability on the Government, no doubt,

but at the same time, the Government has got some commitments in respect of some welfare measures, in the interest of the common public. Therefore, this sort of financial control is necessary. That is why the Supplementary Demands as well as the Appropriation Bill are being brought forward after the Budget. Financial control was nothing but synonymous with the word 'treasury'. I do not want to go into details of that.

I want to take one important subject i.e. allocation of money to steel plants. Rs 402 crores have been provided in the Budget. Due to shortfall in production of saleable steel, budgetary support to the companies has been earmarked at Rs. 120 crores. The hon. Finance Minister was the architect of the Salem Steel Plant when he was the Minister of Industry in the Tamil Nadu Government. The need of Salem Steel Plant was felt at that time because the Government needed more steel for many economic activities. That is why, Government constituted a committee. That Committee also recommended another steel plant at Salem. The Dastur Company was entrusted with this work in 1963. On 14th August, 1964, the Dastur Company submitted its report. It said:

"To meet the anticipated shortfalls, in addition to the establishment of Bokaro and the expansion of existing steel works, the Government of India visualises the setting up of additional steel plants in three regions—the Neyveli-Salem, Goa-Hospet and Bailadila-Visakhapatnam regions."

These three regions were selected. After that, Government had to examine whether the ore was suitable. This is what is stated by Dastur & Co.:

"Extensive tests were carried out on the suitability of Kan-

jamalai iron ore for concentration by magnetic methods and pelletising of the concentrate thus obtained. From the tests it was established that the ore could be economically concentrated to over 64 per cent iron, and the concentrate so produced could be made into high grade pellets."

These tests were carried out in India at the National Metallurgical Laboratory and abroad in East Germany, West Germany, Norway, Sweden and in the United States. All these countries have accepted the Kanjamalai ore as suitable for this plant.

The estimated production from this plant was 5 lakh tonnes. They had 1800 hectares of land at the disposal of the Government, but it was not sufficient, and so, 10,900 hectares were earmarked to be acquired. It was estimated that 5,000 workers would be employed in the factory in the beginning. But what happened after that is very interesting.

It took four and a half years to complete it, after many agitations. Even the DMK party also raised its voice inside and outside Parliament. Hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was kind enough to announce in this very house in 1970 that the Salem plant would be comparable with Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela. An amount of Rs. 340 crores was also earmarked.

When Starred Question No. 5 was raised in this House on 19-5-1975, the late Mr. Kumaramangalam said in reply :

"It has been decided that the product-mix for the Salem Steel Plant should include only

flat products. The product-mix would be :

	Tonnes per annum
(i) Stainless steel	70,000
(ii) Silicon steel sheets	75,000
(iii) Other special steels	30,000
(iv) Mild steel sheets strips	20,000
Total of finished steel.	195,000"

Dr Subramaniam Swamy was talking about the legacy of the Janata Party, but the Salem steel was ultimately turned into a mere steel-rolling mill. It has been stated by SAIL :

"Salem Steel Project, January, 1979:

"In the first stage, with purchased hot bands as input material, Salem Steel will produce 32,000 tonnes of cold rolled stainless steel sheets and strips."

So, the Salem Steel Plant is becoming a steam rolling mill. The amount which was earmarked for the Salem Steel Plant was diverted to Durgapur Steel Plant. I can quote it. I want to ask the Government as well as my friends in the Janata Party as to when the Durgapur Steel Plant was capable of utilising the installed capacity. What happened in the case of Durgapur plant? The installed capacity was increased. In 1977-78, the installed capacity was 67.27 lakh tonnes whereas in 1978-79, it was increased to 80.84 lakh tonnes and, in 1979-80 it was increased to 87.29 lakh tonnes. The installed capacity was increased by 20.20 lakh tonnes in the case of Durgapur steel plant. At the same time, I would ask my Janata friends to learn to see the performance

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

of the Durgapur steel plant. As against the installed capacity of 1213 lakh tonnes, its production in 1977-78 was 864 lakh tonnes, that is, only 75 per cent; in 1978-79, it was 746 lakh tonnes, that is, about 60 per cent. They were not able to achieve even the original installed capacity. But the installed capacity was increased by the then Janata Government by 20.2 lakh tonnes at the cost of Tamil Nadu, that is, the Salem Steel Plant.

I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister to look into the matter. When he was the Minister, he made all the arrangements. He was the architect of it. When he was a member of the Planning Commission, he cleared the Salem Steel Plant at a cost of Rs. 340 crores. My memory is very green. He was staying in the Tamil Nadu Guest House in Delhi and my leader, Shri Karunanidhi, was also staying there. When the Madam announced the Salem Steel Plant, our leader as well as the hon. Finance Minister both embraced each other with joy, with happiness, because both were responsible for the Salem Steel Plant. The Janata Government murdered the Salem Steel Plant.

What I submit is that this should be immediately taken up. The original Salem Steel Plant should come up. It is not at all a question of any other problem. They may say, it is not viable or something like that.

What is happening about the Kudremukh project? The Iranians came to us; they went back....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand that the Janata Party was being supported by the DMK. In spite of that, they have done it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That is a big story.

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: That memory is not green.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: That is politics. I can talk of all that on the President's Address or on the Home Ministry, but not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In spite of your friendship with the Janata Party, they did so much harm as you have stated.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: You have seen what has happened since 1977. That is why we are now divorced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, you have parted company with them.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: About the Kudremukh project which is at a cost of Rs. 647 crores, the Iranians are not ready to take up our ore from the Kudremukh project. Now, we are running after many countries. I am very sorry to say that. Rumania has offered to take some iron ore; even Malaysian Government are also ready to take some quantity of iron ore. What I want to say is this. This Kudremukh iron ore, if it is readily available, can be diverted to Salem. The Salem Steel Plant should come up. Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Minister to visit Salem; then only, the entire thing will be known. Moreover, 10,000 people are agitating without employment. This is the right time to review this matter and give us the Salem Plant, as visualised by our hon. Finance Minister and as is demanded by the people of Tamil Nadu.

I appreciate the manner in which the Supplementary Demands have been presented to the House. I welcome these and support them.

With these words, I conclude my speech. (ends)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The DMK leader has made a very reasonable request. I support it.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1980-81, I convey my grateful thanks to the Government of India for clearing the Aluminium project in my constituency. While presenting the Budget for 1980-81, the Finance Minister had mentioned that Rs. 10 crores would be provided for this project, and in these Supplementary Demands he has provided Rs. 10 crores for the Orissa Aluminium project. The new company will be registered this year.

It has been mentioned that Rs. 75 crores will be provided as flood relief. In the month of September, floods occurred in Orissa, and till today the assistance which was to be provided to the Orissa State has not yet been provided. It is high time for the Government of India to tell the State Government to utilise these funds before the 31st March, 1981. It is not known whether the whole amount of Rs. 43 crores will be spent before the 31st March, or not. Another thing I want to raise is that the floods have come in the Bainsadara and the Mahanadhi rivers in Orissa. Out of these Rs. 43 crores, how much money is being spent on Bainsadara? I would like to get the answer to this specific question, so that I can go and tell the people that this much amount has been given as plan assistance by the Government of India to the State.

Subsidies have been provided for the backward areas for the development of industries. Government have selected 101 districts for industrial development. I want to know how many districts in tribal areas have been selected for this purpose. The tribal areas are predominantly backward, having all natural resources. They should not be deprived of industrial development. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much money is being provided as subsidy for the development of tribal areas.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to raise one or two points which are not strictly relevant to the Supplementary Demands for Grants, and I would request the hon. Minister to consider these.

The Sixth Plan is going to be finalised. Repeatedly the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister have written to the different Ministries to earmark funds for the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Component Plan, but so far, no Ministry from the Centre has gone in detail to earmark the funds. I am raising this because development concerns Finance as well as Planning. Unless there is finance, no plan will be approved. So, in this context I put forth my demand that individual Ministries at the Central level should earmark the funds for the Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plan as well as they should mention the achievements and the developments made in the tribal areas in their annual reports for 1980-81. Why I am putting this question is that so far we have not interpreted Art 46 of the Constitution as well as Art 275 (1) of the Constitution properly. In Art 46 of the word 'State' has been mentioned. But the interpretation made so far is that 'State' means 'State subject' but 'State' means not only the State but also the Central Government. Therefore, the funds for the Tribal Sub Plan should come from the State as well as from the Centre. I would request the Minister to convey our feelings to the different Ministries at the Centre that they will give full thought about the Plan schemes which are relevant for the Central Government as well as the State Government. While they are giving the Sixth Plan allocation to the different States, they should pursue with the State Governments also and see how much money they are giving in this year for the Tribal Sub Plan. Why I am putting this before this question is that this is the only forum for us to express our views

[Shri Giridhar Gomanjori]

to convey our demands and feelings to the State governments. I am raising this question because we are not MLAs by which we can express our feelings in the Assembly. We are M.Ps and we can express our views in this House only.

While presenting the budget for 1980-81 the hon. Minister mentioned that all Central Ministries will earmark funds for Tribal Sub Plan and the Component Plan but I do not know how far the Ministries have earmarked funds for these areas. As I said, they should mention the achievements and developments made by them in these areas in their annual reports.

My hon. friend from the opposite mentioned that this party or that party cannot deliver the goods for the betterment of the people. But I am asking if the political will is necessary for development. side by side bureaucratic will also comes with the political will. The political will is temporary whereas the bureaucratic will is a permanent one in democracy. My Party, having a strong political will power, can guide and control the bureaucratic will to implement the schemes and plans for the betterment of the people of the country.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हम लोगों के मामले जो अनुपूरक मार्गें खो गई हैं वे इन का विरोध करना है। तीन विभाग तो इस में ऐसे हैं शिक्षा, गृह और संचार विभाग जिन को एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)
अब मंत्री जी मुझे अब मैं बोलूँ। आप ने चूँकि ख्या है, आप के प्रति माया सम्मान है, इसलिए मैं कुछ तथ्य इस बात के लिए कि क्या नहीं देना चाहिए, आप के सम्माने रखना चाहता हूँ।

सर्व प्रथम आप का गृह विभाग है, इस में आप ने जेल सुधार से सम्बन्धित पैसा रखा है। तो जेल सुधार की जो हालत है, हम लोगों को जेल जाने का बहुत अनुभव है, दर्जनों बार जेल जा चुके हैं और भाविष्य में भी आप लोगों की कृपा रही ती जाना ही पड़ेगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why you are here today you have gone many times to the jail so you are here now.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : बहुत से लोग यहाँ रहते हैं लेकिन जेल भी जाने हैं। जेल की जो हालत है वह यदि आप उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जा कर देखें और यदि कभी आप जेल गए होंगे तो आपको स्वयं पता चल गया होगा कि वहाँ की क्या दशा है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहाँ फंड्स नहीं होते हैं, उसकी कोई कमी नहीं होती है लेकिन जिस तरीके से जेल का मैनेजमेंट है, जिस तरीके की वहाँ की व्यवस्था है उसमें यदि कोई क्रिमिनल न भी हो तो वहाँ जा कर क्रिमिनल बन जाये। अश्रिकासन: पहली बार जो जेल जाने है वे क्रिमिनल नहीं होते हैं लेकिन जेल में जाने के बाद उनका क्रिमिनल बन जाना पड़ता है। पहली बार जेल जाने के बाद वे वहाँ में क्रिमिनल बन कर ही निकलते हैं। जेल में मेडिकल डाइट की व्यवस्था होती है, कपड़ों का प्रावधान होता है और दूसरी बहुत सारी चीजें होती हैं। एक बार एक काफ़ेमी मिनिस्टर जेल मिनिस्टर पहली बार बने, उन्होंने जेल में व्यवस्था देख कर कहा कि जेल तो स्वर्ग है, इसमें तो कटोती किए जाने की प्रवृत्ति है। मैंने उनमें कहा कि आप जरा जेल में जा कर देखें कि क्या होता है अब आपको पता लग सकेगा। इसलिए जेल में जो व्यवस्था है उसका वर्णन हम यहाँ बैठ कर नहीं कर सकते हैं। किस तरीके से कैदी के साथ व्यवहार किया जाता है, किस तरह का उनको खाना

मिलता है, स्टोर से किस तरह से सामान की चोरी होती है, किस तरह से सामान बेच लिया जाता है—इसका अनुमान आप यहां से नहीं लगा सकते। अगर कोई कैदी विरोध में आवाज़ उठाता है तो उसके लिए डंडा घोर बेडी तो है ही, कभी कभी जेल में कैदियों के मरने की जो शिकायतें आती हैं उनमें कुछ बीमारी से भी मरने हैं लेकिन कुछ लोग मार से भी मर जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से आप्रह कसंगा कि जेल सुधार कमेटी को बहुत सी रिपोर्टें निकली हैं, मैं भी जब स्टेट में था भी जेल सुधार कमेटी का सदस्य रहा हूं, लेकिन जेल सुधार के काम पर कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा।

मैंने मंत्री जी से आप्रह कसंगा कि सरकार को आप स राज्य सरकारों को इंस्ट्रक्शन दिए जायें, अभी आपके सामने अश्रवाल साहब ने बताया होगा कि व्हाउंडिंग का एक इश्यु है और दूसरा उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने और भी रखना चाहता हूं। मैं जब जेल में था तो मैंने देखा कि एक तो जर्डींगल रिमाण्ड का मामला होता है और दूसरे अगर कोई कैदी जेल में डाइट के लिए या किसी दूसरे सुधार के लिए लड़ता है, जिसके लिए वह जेल मैन्जमन्ट के अन्तर्गत अधिकारी है, तो तुरन्त घट होता था कि इसको ट्रान्स्फर कर दो। उसको पूरे देश का दर्शन करवा दिया जाता था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जेल सुधार के नाम पर जो पैसा मांगा गया है, जेल सुधार समिति के नाम पर, उसको मांगने का उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है क्योंकि जेलों की हालत दिनों-दिन बदतर होती जा रही है। मैं भागलपुर कैम्प जेल में था, वहां पर गोली बर्सा जिसमें बहुत सारे कैदी मारे गए। इसी तरह से बक्सर जेल और पटना कैम्प जेल का भी इतिहास है। जब भी कैदी जेल मैन्जमन्ट में प्रेस्काइड्ड अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ता है, उसके अनुसार वह खाना, कपड़ा और दूसरी चीजें मांगता है तो उसको कड़ी सजा भगननी पड़ती है।

दूसरा मामला मंचार मंचार से सम्बन्धित है।

15. 19 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Sir, Shri Bansil Lal issued a very interesting statement during Emergency that the jails were resting places for the political prisoners. He said that they were spending a lot. At that time, we refuted him by saying that if it was such a nice resting place, then why did he not ask his cabinet colleagues to go and rest there in the jails? This is what we had said. But unfortunately, there was no reply to that.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आज हम लोगों के बीच मैं श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी नहीं हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहना हूँ कि जेल के आफिशियल्स ने या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने उनकी किडनी को खराब किया, लेकिन यह ध्यान मही है कि जेल में जाने के बाद उनकी किडनी खराब हुई है और जेल में जाने के बाद किन परिस्थितियों में खराब हुई, उस को रोगनी नहीं मिली, उसको धूप नहीं मिली या जो प्रेस्काइड्ड खाना था, उनकी हेल्थ के लिए, वह नहीं मिला और आप जेल-सुधार के नाम पर पैसा मांगते हैं। आपको देखना चाहिए कि जेल में कैदियों के साथ, चाहे राजनीतिक कैदी हो या कोई भी हो, उनके साथ कानून के मुताबिक व्यवहार हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं मंचार विभाग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मैं देहांत गया हुआ था, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको सुनकर आपश्चय होगा कि देहांत में पोस्ट आफिस में कहीं पर लिफाफा नहीं है और कहीं पर पोस्ट कांड नहीं है। हमने पूर्व, पश्चिम, उत्तर, दक्षिण में डाई-तीव मील की दूरी पर तीन-तीन पोस्ट आफिसों में पता किया तो मानूम हुआ कि तीनों पोस्ट आफिसों में कहीं लिफाफा नहीं है, तो कहीं पोस्ट कांड

* [श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

नहीं है और आप मांग कर रहे हैं कि हमें इतना पैसा चाहिए, तो वह पैसा आपको किस आधार पर दिया जाए ?

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मांग संख्या 27 में कहा कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय को एशियाई गेम के नाम पर पैसा दीजिये। उन दिनों एशियाई गेम्स के संबंध में इसी मदन में चौधरी साहब ने बतलाया था फिर भी आप इस संबंध में पैसा मांगते हैं ?

मैंने आपके शिक्षा मंत्रालय के संबंध में एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि जो अशिक्षित लोग हैं, जो आपकी शिक्षा प्रणाली है, जिसकी वजह से बेरोजगार पैदा होते हैं, बेकार पैदा होते हैं, इस संबंध में शिक्षा में क्या परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नौजवान हैं, वह जैसे ही शिक्षा खत्म करके निकले उसे रोजगार मिलना चाहिए। क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ? आप के शिक्षा विभाग में डिपार्टमेंट है—राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान परिषद्—वेरे पास अखबार नहीं है, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में इस के संबंध में एक लेख निकला था। इस संस्था का 11 करोड़ ५० का बजट है और इसका काम है अनुसंधान करना और प्रशिक्षण देना। इस 11 करोड़ ५० के बजट में से मात्र तीन लाख रुपया अनुसंधान के नाम पर खर्च हुआ है, जो कि आपका प्रतिशत भी नहीं है तथा न आज तक इसका कोई शोध परिणाम निकला है और इस शिक्षा पद्धति में क्या लाभ हुआ, क्या फायदा हुआ, कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। टैम्बक्स के बारे में मंत्री माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है, कोई मिलेबम ठीक से नहीं चल पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना हूँ कि शिक्षा विभाग में अप्टाचार है जिसकी और मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिए। 1976—81 की ट्रेनिंग फिगर्स को देखिए, दो हजार प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को ट्रेण्ड किया जाना था, लेकिन उस में से एचिव कितना हुआ—एक तिहाई

एचिव हुआ। जहां आपकी शिक्षा रसातल में जा रही है, जहां आपकी शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी है जो बेकारों की फौज जमा कर रही है, इस हिन्दुस्तान में दो-तिहाई लोग अशिक्षित हैं और 60 लाख लोग शिक्षित बेकार हैं, जहां उन की फौज इस तरह से खड़ी होती जा रही है, उन के लिए आप के पास पैसा नहीं है कि उन को किस तरह से शिक्षा में शामिल परिवर्तन करके शिक्षित करें, वहां आपके पास पैसा है, किस नाम पर—एशियाई गेम्स के नाम पर। इस लिए हमारी पार्टी और हम लोगों ने इसका कड़ा विरोध किया है और अभी भी मैं विरोध करता हूँ कि आप जितना पैसा मांग रहे हैं, इस पैसे को आप लोगों को एजुकेशन देने में खर्च कीजिए। शिक्षा ऐसी हो कि उसका भविष्य निश्चित हो सके, उसका भविष्य जो अंधकार में है, उसको एक आशा की किरण दिखाई पड़े। जब इन मार्ग चीजों को कर लें, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जैसे लोग खेले के विरोधी नहीं हैं। हम लोग खेले में इंटरस्टेड हैं, लेकिन आपको सबसे पहले प्राथमिकता देनी पड़ेगी हमारे रोजमर्रा की जरूरत की वस्तुओं पर, जैसे कपड़ा है, कोट है, कमीज है, और इसके साथ हम लोगों को दो वक्त के लिए रोटी की गारन्टी भी मिलनी चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां नेपाल और भारत का बाडर है, हम लोगों का घर उभी के नजदीक पड़ता है। आप वहां देखिये—वहां पर नस्करी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है। उस नस्करी में कितने लोगों का हाथ है—यदि मैं उस के बारे में कहूंगा तो आप कहेंगे कि राजनीति में प्रेरित हो कर कह रहे हैं, इस लिये मैं अनुग्रह करूंगा कि आप अपने नौर पर उस की जांच करायें और जिन लोगों का हाथ उस में हो, जिन पार्टियों का हाथ उस में हो, उन के साथ बेरहमी से पेश करायें।

दूसरा प्रश्न ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की डिमाण्ड के संबंध रखता है। हमारे यहां मुजफ्फरपुर में कांटी के पास 200 मेगावाट की विद्युत परियोजना थी—उस का इंस्लीमेंटेशन कहां तक हुआ, इस संबंध में मैं आप का जवाब चाहता हूँ। जब हम लोग वहां जाते हैं तो वहां की जनता हम से कहती है—कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उस परियोजना को सरकार ने बंद ही न करवा दिया हो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस परियोजना से उत्तर बिहार का विकास जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिये इस की ओर तुरन्त देखा जाना चाहिये।

तीसरा प्रश्न—पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। मैंने इस संबंध में आप को पत्र भी लिखा था तथा आप से स्वयं मिला भी था। मुजफ्फरपुर में आई० डी० पी० एल० का एक कारखाना लगाये जाने की योजना थी, उस में कोई प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। इस की ओर भी आप को देखना चाहिये। आप हम से पैसा मांगते हैं, हम पैसा देने को तैयार हैं, लेकिन वह पैसा आप जिस काम के लिये हम से लेते हैं, उस का उपयोग सही चीज में हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इस को देखा जाना चाहिये और सही दिशा में उस का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का विरोध करना हूँ।

श्री जेनुस बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रॉटस के समर्थन में कुछ कहने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी हमारे सामने विरोधी दल के डा० मुन्नमण्यम स्वामी बड़े जोर-शोर से वित्त मंत्री जी से इस्तीफ़े की मांग कर रहे थे। वे इस्तीफ़े मांगने के काम में बहुत आगे हैं। जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में भी वे, जैसा मैं उन दिनों ग्रन्थबागों में पढ़ा करता था, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के इस्तीफ़े की मांग बार-बार किया करते

थे। सिवाय इस्तीफ़ा मांगने के, उन्होंने अर्ध-व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही, जब कि मैंने सुन रखा है कि वे उस विषय में पी० एच० डी० हैं।

यह एक साधारण सी बात है—एक आम आदमी भी इस बात को जानता है कि जब सरकारें बदलती हैं तो पिछली सरकार जो नीति चला रही होती है, उन नीतियों के जो परिणाम होते हैं, उन को तुरन्त नहीं बदला जा सकता है। जो भी नई सरकार आती है उसे पुरानी सरकार की नीतियां भी उत्तराधिकार में मिलती हैं। उन नीतियों के परिणामों को बदलने में कुछ समय लगता है . . .

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : अब तो पुराने हो चुके हो, सठिया गये हो, तब भी ऐसा कहते हो।

श्री जेनुस बशर : हम नहीं सठिया गये हैं, आप सठिया गये होंगे। जनता पार्टी को जो पुरानी सरकार के परिणाम मिले, उन से उन के शासन काल के आरम्भिक दिनों में प्राइमेज स्थिर हो गई थी, कीमतेँ अधिक नहीं बढ़ी थी, लेकिन जनता पार्टी की तीन सालों की नीतियों के जो परिणाम थे, उन का अमर हम पर पड़ रहा है और जिन के कारण आज मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं। आप चीनी मिलों को ले लीजिये, जब खेतों में गन्ना बोया जा रहा था या जब गन्ने को चीनी मिलों में ले जाया जा रहा था, या चीनी मिलें चीनी पैदा कर रही थीं, उस समय हमारी पार्टी सत्ता में नहीं थी। उस समय जनता पार्टी या लोक दल सत्ता में थे। उन की गलत नीतियों के कारण, मैं विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि समय बहुत अधिक नहीं है, गन्ना खेतों में नहीं बोया गया और जो गन्ना खेतों में था, वह चीनी के कारखानों में नहीं पहुंचाया गया इस लिए चीनी की पैदावार में

[श्री जैनुल बखर]

कमा हुई, जितनी चीनी पैदा होती थी, मसभग उसकी घाघी पैदावार ही हुई। वह सारे सदन को मालूम है, सारे देश को मालूम है कि कैसे किसानों ने अपने गन्ने के खेतों में घाग लगा दी थी और कैसे वे अपने गन्ने को चीनी के कारखानों तक ले गये। तो नतीजा यह हुआ कि चीनी कम पैदा हुई और उस की पैदावार को घब हम को बांटना है। जो पैदावार कम हुई है, वह हम को उत्तराधिकार में मिली है, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को उत्तराधिकार में मिली है, हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी को उत्तराधिकार में मिली है और हमारी सरकार को उत्तराधिकार में मिली है और उस को हमें बांटना है। जब पैदावार पूरी नहीं होगी, तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, कीमतें बढ़नी ही हैं।

इसी तरह से आप गेहूं को ले लीजिए। जब गेहूं खेतों में बोया जा रहा था, उस वक्त भीषण अकाल था। जनता पार्टी या लोक दल, किसी को कह लीजिए जिस की भी सरकार थी, वह सिचाई की व्यवस्था न कर सकी, वह डीजल न दे सकी, वह बिजली न दे सकी और खेतों में अनाज बोया न जा सका और जो बोया भी गया, तो उसके लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था न हो सकी और नतीजा यह हुआ कि गेहूं की पैदावार कम हो गई और इतनी कम हो गई कि आज गेहूं की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। तो जब पैदावार हो रही थी, उस समय हमारी सरकार सत्ता में नहीं थी लेकिन जो उसके परिणाम निकले, उसको भुगतने के लिए हमारी सरकार है। आज कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं और बढ़ेंगी और उसका कारण मने आपको बतलाया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो नीतियाँ

होती हैं, उनके बदलने में समय लगता है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया था, वह निःसंदेह बहुत अच्छा बजट था और हम ने जो डेस्क्री को थपथपा कर उस का स्वागत किया था। वह बजट फेल नहीं हुआ है लेकिन इन लोगों की गलत नीतियों के कारण हम को भुगतना पड़ रहा है परन्तु हम को उम्मीद है कि जिस ढंग से सरकार अपनी नीतियों को लागू कर रही हैं, उनके कारण घब घागे घाने वाले दिनों में चीनी की पैदावार हो रही है, गेहूं की पैदावार हो रही है, घान की पैदावार हो रही है और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है हम को घागे उम्मीद है कि घाने वाले दिनों में, हमारे विद्वान सदस्य श्री अग्रवाल ने जो पिक्चर खींची है, वह पिक्चर नहीं होने वाली है, वह तर्बीर नहीं उभरने वाली है और हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक रूप में उभरने वाली है। श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : ऐसा होगा, तो हम को खुशी होगी।

श्री जैनुल बखर : वह तर्बीर बदलने वाली है। आप खुश होंगे तो अच्छी बात है। हम आपकी खुश देखना चाहते हैं, हम आपको दुःखी देखना नहीं चाहते हैं। एक अच्छी तर्बीर उभरने वाली है और उसके अच्चे नतीजे घाने वाले हैं, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

15.14 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ अपने विरोधी दल के साथियों से कि वे जिम्मेवार लोग हैं, जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए उन को इस देश में आर्थिक घबराहट का वातावरण नहीं पैदा

करना चाहिए। अगर इस देश में इको-नामिक पैनिंग फैलाया जायेगा, आर्थिक घबराहट का वातावरण बनाया जायेगा, तो लोग घबड़ा घबड़ा कर दुकानों में चीजों का स्टोर करने लगेंगे, लोग बरो में चीजों की जमाखोरी करने लगेंगे, तो दुबारे लिए एक युमांबत खड़ी हो सकती है। इसलिए जितने लोग हैं चाहे वे सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी के हो और चाहे विरोधी दल के हो, उनका देश में आर्थिक घबराहट का वातावरण नहीं पैदा करना चाहिए इसमें उनको यह ख्याल रखना चाहिए कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, बढ़ती रहेंगी, आर्थिक रूप से हम बहुत खराब स्थिति की ओर जा रहे हैं आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत बुरी है। इस तरह की बातें उनके लिए करना ठीक नहीं है।

इसके साथ ही मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में सबसे जरूरी काम है एनर्जी, ऊर्जा पालिसी का। उसको सही दिशा दी जानी चाहिए। हमारी वृषि के लिए हमारे कल-कार-खानों के लिए, जितने भी पैदावार के साधन हैं उन सब के लिए ऊर्जा की जरूरत पड़ती है। बिना एनर्जी के हम कोई काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। जहाँ तक पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का सम्बन्ध है, आप देख रहे हैं कि किस तरह से रोजाना उनके भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्राइमिज बढ़ रही है। उसी तरह से हमारी कोयले की खानों में जितना प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिए जितनी पैदावार होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं हो रही है। और जो प्रोडक्शन हो भी रहा है उसकी दुलाई नहीं हो रही है, कोयला बिजली पैदा करने के कारखानों में ठीक प्रकार से नहीं पहुँच रहा है। इसलिए मैं पेट्रोलियम मंत्री महोदय के उस बयान

का जो मैंने प्रखबार में पढ़ा था स्वागत करता हूँ और आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम एक नेशनल एनर्जी कमीशन की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। नेशनल एनर्जी कमीशन इस देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी है जो कि आगे आने वाले कम से कम 25—30 सालों के लिए एनर्जी की एक पालिसी बनाये कि पेट्रोलियम का किस किस सैक्टर में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, बिजली का किस किस सैक्टर में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, कोयले का किस किस सैक्टर में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा। इस तरह से इन सारे साधनों का ठीक प्रकार से इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और गैर-जरूरी जगहों पर इनकी बचन होनी चाहिए। इसलिए नेशनल एनर्जी कमीशन जरूरी है और इसको बनया जाना चाहिए। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में बनाया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह बहुत ग्रहम मामला है और ऐसी पावरफुल बाडी की अध्यक्षता प्रधान मंत्री जी के करने से बहुत लाभ होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है, उसमें सुधार किया जाना चाहिए। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो उसका सारा आगे केन्द्रीय सरकार पर लगाया जाता है। लेकिन जो भी चीजें उपलब्ध हैं उनके बटवारे की जिम्मेदारी हमेशा राज्य सरकारों पर होती है और राज्य सरकारें ही उनका बटवारा करती हैं। इसमें दो राय नहीं है कि आज वितरण प्रणाली में भ्रष्टाचार है, बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। आज चीजें लोगों को पहुँच नहीं रही हैं। उनमें ब्लैक मार्किटिंग है। जो वितरण प्रणाली चल रही है वह फेल हो गयी है। वह बुरी तरह से फेल हो गई है। इसलिए उसमें

[श्री जैनुल वशर]

मुधार की जरूरत है। इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक नेशनल सप्लाय कारपोरेशन की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। यह नेशनल सप्लाय कारपोरेशन चाहे कितना ही बड़ा हो, कितना ही इसका नेट वर्क हो, कितनी ही इसमें पूंजी लगे कितनी ही बड़ी इमकी व्यवस्था हो, इसकी यह जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि यह गांव-गांव में, शहरों के मोहल्ले-मोहल्ले में सरकारी साधनों के जरिये से जरूरी चीजें पहुंचाये। तभी हम कीमतों पर काबू पा सकेंगे। मौजूदा जो 15 टन है, जो वितरण प्रणाली है उसमें सिवाय परेशानी के और कोई राहत नहीं मिलने वाली है। इसको हमें बदलना होगा।

तीसरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। बेरोजगारी समाप्त करने के लिए, लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए हमको छोटे और घरेलू उद्योगों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा, बड़े बड़े कारखानों की तरफ कम ध्यान देना होगा। अभी मैं अपने क्षेत्र में बैठा हिमाचल लगा रहा था कि यह जो कालीन की बुनाई छोटे और घरेलू उद्योग धंधों में की जाती है, जो बुनकर कच्चा माल लेकर कालीन की बुनाई करता है, उसे महीने में चार सौ में लेकर छः सौ रुपये की आमदनी होनी है। अगर उसे पांच या छः हजार रुपये बैंकों से या अन्य संस्थाओं में ढिला दिये जायें, और यह अपना कच्चा माल खरीद ले, तो उसको 800 में 1200 रुपये तक की आमदनी होगी। अगर हम ग्रामीण स्तर तक छोटे मोटे घरेलू उद्योगों का नेट वर्क बिछा दें, तो गांवों के लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी। और बेरोजगारी तथा अर्द्ध-रोजगार की समस्या ग्रामीणों से हल की जा सकेगी। हमारे देश की समस्या है कि कँडे ज्यादा से ज्यादा

लोगों को काम दिया जाय और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की खरीदने की ताकत को बढ़ाया जाये। बड़े कारखानों के मुकाबले में छोटे छोटे घरेलू उद्योगों में ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है।

इस मुझाव के साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत सप्लीमेंटरी बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री नाथूराम मिश्रा (नागौर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं केवल एक दो बातों की ओर वित्त मंत्री और सरकार का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ।

इस पूरक बजट में 40 करोड़ रुपये की मांग करल इलेक्ट्रिकेशन कार्पोरेशन के लिए की गई है, जो कि सब राज्यों में गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए विद्युत बोर्डों को कर्जा देता है। आज बिजली के मामले में राजस्थान की हालत बहुत नाजुक है। ग्राम तौर से पिछले पांच सात दिनों में गांवों में परेशानी बहुत बढ़ गई है। पिछले दो चार दिन मैं बाहर गया हुआ था। मैंने देखा है कि जोधपुर, पाली, सिरोंही, जालोन और बाड़मेर आदि छः सात जिलों में पिछले पांच सात दिनों से कतई बिजली नहीं है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जो फसल बोई गई है, उसको पांच सात दिन में बिजली न मिलने के कारण पानी नहीं मिल पाया है। वहां पहले से ही अकाल की स्थिति है। रिकार्ड के लिए चार घंटे बिजली दी जाती है, लेकिन हानन यह है कि दो चार मिनट के लिये बिजली आती है और फिर बन्द हो जाती है। सही ढंग से एक घंटे के लिए भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है। किसानों की फसल बर्बाद हो रही है। अगर वे मोटर को रिप्लेस करने के लिए जाते हैं, तो इंजन नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए

बिजली को और ज्यादा फैलाने की बात को छोड़कर सरकार बिजली की सप्लाई को नियमित करे।

हमारे यहाँ दो एटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन बने हुए हैं। जो स्टेशन पहले चल रहा था, वह फेल हो गया है। वह कब चालू होगा, पता नहीं। जो दूसरा स्टेशन एक्सपेरिमेंटल तोर पर चालू हुआ था, वह भी बिलकुल बंद हो गया है। भाखरा और चम्बल में पानी नहीं है, इस लिए वहाँ बिजली का जनरेशन कम हो रहा है। जो फेम एण्ड के इलाके हैं, वहाँ बिजली नहीं पहुँचती है। वहाँ पर खरीफ की फसल बर्बाद हो गई है और रबी की फसल भी बर्बाद हो जायेगी। राजस्थान में एक भयंकर हालत पैदा हो रही है। मैं सरकार से विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी दोनों एटॉमिक पावर स्टेशनज को चालू करवाये। अगर वहाँ दो-चार दिन में बिजली पहुँच जाये, तो फसल बर्बादी से बच जायेगी।

उधर से जो माननीय सदस्य बोलते हैं, वे बातें करीब-करीब वही करते हैं, जो हम कर रहे हैं। दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है। वे भी कहते हैं कि महंगाई है, हालत खराब है, बेकारी है—वे सिर्फ कुछ लीपा-पोती कर देते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से भी हरेक वक्तव्य को इस सैन्टेंस में शुरू किया जाता है कि उसे धिरोमत में खराब हालत मिली है, जिसे सुधारने में टाइम लगेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक मियाद मुकर्रर कर दे—छः महीने, एक साल मुकर्रर कर दे—कि वह कब इस पहले वाक्य को बोलना छोड़ देगा। हम सरकार का विरोध नहीं करेंगे। वह हम को भाषण लिखकर दे दे और बना दे कि हम क्या करेंगे। हम वैसे ही इस हाउस में और बाहर जनता के

सामने बोलेंगे। लेकिन वह देश की हालत को सुधारे। आज चारों तरफ हालत बिगड़ रही है। आज गांवों में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सरकार हम लोगों को कब तक टोप देती रहेगी? अगर हालत न सुधरी, तो ये लोग भी डूबेंगे, हम लोग भी डूबेंगे और लोकतंत्र भी डूबेगा। आज गांवों में हालत बहुत खतरनाक ढंग से बिगड़ रही है। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी और गम्भीरता के साथ यह बात कह रहा हूँ। आखिर सरकार का और हमारा काम एक ही है। कुछ लोग उधर बैठे हैं और हम उधर बैठे हैं, इस में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

हालत सब तरफ में खराब है, बिजली खराब है, कोयला खराब है, डीजल नहीं मिल रहा है। किसानों के काम सब तरफ से अटके हुए हैं। गांवों के अन्दर इतनी महंगाई बढ़ रही है कि गरीबों के प्राण निकल रहे हैं और आगे यह महंगाई जोरदार बढ़ेगी। गेहूँ का एरिया अब का फिर बहुत कम है। गेहूँ की एरिया में गेहूँ की पैदावार कम हो गई है। भाव अभी इतने ऊँचे हो रहे हैं, आगे और ऊँचे होंगे। आगे आप फिर कहेंगे कि इम्पोर्ट्स के बिल बढ़ रहे हैं, पेट्रोलियम और डीजल के दाम कितने बढ़ गए हैं? तो आप मुसीबत में फंस गए हैं। आप मुसीबत में फंसते हैं तो हमें भी खुशी नहीं होती है क्योंकि देश मुसीबत में फंसता है और उससे हमें भी तकलीफ होती है। इस लिए आप गम्भीरता से सोचें, कुछ हम से सहयोग लेना चाहते हैं तो लें, जिस तरह से भी लेना चाहते हैं लें। आप जैसा कहेंगे वैसा ही हम पब्लिक में जाकर बोलेंगे। पर देश की समस्याएँ आज बहुत मुश्किल हो रही हैं और वित्त मंत्री का तो कचुमर निकल रहा है, आगे और निकलेगा बजट के बारे में जो कहा जा रहा है कि

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

चार हजार करोड़ का घाटा निकलेगा वह जरूर निकलेगा क्योंकि थोड़ा बहुत मैं भी समझता हूँ, आज हालत बहुत खराब है। इस लिए आप मेहरबानी करके उसे मुधारें। हम से जैसा कहेंगे वैसा हम यहां बोलने के लिए तैयार हैं और जैसा कहें वैसा बाहर बोलने के लिए तैयार हैं क्योंकि हम देश को बिगड़ने देखना नहीं चाहते।

आज किसान गलियों के अंदर निकल कर आ रहा है। उस बेचारे को तो अपने खेत से ही फुसंत नहीं मिलती है, लेकिन आज वह गलियों में निकल आया है। आप समझते हैं कि वह हमारे बहकाने से निकला है? वह हमारे बहकाने से नहीं निकला है। वह बिलकुल मर रहा है और मरता क्या न करना? उसकी जितनी जरूरत की चीजें हैं वह कितने महंगे दामों में मिल रहा है? उस के छोरों के पास कपड़े नहीं, छोरियों के पास कपड़े नहीं, व्याहा आदा करने के लिए उसके पास पैसे नहीं।

एक भाई कह रहे थे कि इस तरह की बातों से और ऐसी तस्वीर रखने से जनता बिगड़ेगी। हम नहीं बिगड़ेंगे। आप हम से जैसा कहें वैसा करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन आप कुछ भी करें तो। मगर आप कुछ करें ही नहीं और कहते रहें कि हम तो कर रहे हैं, हमारी तो परफॉर्मिंग गवर्नमेंट है, हम कब कहते हैं कि आप नान-परफॉर्मिंग हैं, लेकिन नतीजा तो कुछ नहीं है इसलिए आप मेहरबानी करके कुछ करें.....

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : (डायमंड हारबर) क्या कुछ करें? चन्दा उगाहें?

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : वह आप कहिए। कुछ बातें हैं जो मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। वह आप के लिए छोड़ता हूँ।

सेरे कहने का मतलब यही है कि देश की हालत बिगड़ी हुई है।...

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : चीनी के दाम कितने चढ़े हैं पूछिए।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : पहले मैं ज्यादा नहीं चढ़े है।

मैं ज्यादा समय आपका नहीं लेना चाहता। केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान पर जरूर दया करें। किसी तरह बिजली वहा चालू करें नहीं तो हम अंधेरे में डूब जायेंगे। न वहा डीजल है, न तेल है, न बिजली है। कुछ आप उस के लिए करें।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : During the course of his speech on 11th December, 1980, Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma read out from what purports to be a letter dated 8-12-1980 of Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhury, a Member of the House and the Minister of Energy and Coal, wherein it has been alleged that "on 27th October 1980, CPI (M) party in Malda held Gana Adalat (People's court). By a so-called judgement of this purported court....."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : On a point of order Sir,

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : Under what rule?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Under rule 216 of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: "..... By a so-called judgement of this purported court, all these four persons were severely tortured and they were made blind by the use of long needle, and thereafter some herbs were put in, so that they are made permanently blind". From the records of the proceedings, it further appears that the letter contains the following allegations...."

MR CHAIRMAN: If you speak about things which are not relevant now, it will not be recorded.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: In regard to the Supplementary Grants, the debate is with regard to those Ministries in respect of which the Finance Minister has come up with a Demand. He can reply to the debate. Anyway, the Minister concerned is here. He can also intervene. So far as Coal is concerned, it comes under Energy, for which Mr Ghani Khan Choudhury is the Minister. There is no Demand for it. There is an issue already raised by Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu and we will meet him during the appropriate Motion, and under appropriate rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should not talk about Coal. Mr Niren Ghosh is talking only about blinding in Malda district.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Although this incident took place on 27th October this only came to light about four days ago. It transpired that after the said purported Court's Judgment and after the four persons were made blind, police arrested all the four and put them behind the bars. They came out on bail only four days ago and that is how we have come to know about the same. It is said that during the time when they were in jail.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking on the supplementary budget?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: May I once again request the hon. house to see Rule 216? We cannot just do. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The allegation made (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT: You expunge the whole thing. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Mr Chairman, the whole thing has to be expunged. (Interruptions)

SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT: The whole thing should be expunged. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I ask you whether you are speaking on the supplementary budget or you are trying to draw the attention of the House to some measures? This is not place and time when you can speak like this. I am sorry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Secretary is coming. He is conveying a message from the Speaker.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Rule 216 does not permit it at all.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Various charges had been brought against over party here in this very House. Regarding that, he has got an occasion to reply to those charges.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: With respect to the senior member, Shri Samar Mukherjee, I would like to draw your attention to Rule 216. It just cannot be done. It is not a question of his replying; it is not a question of our replying; it is a question of the Minister concerned or the Finance Minister who alone can reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr Ghosh, you should have sought the permission of the House.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I am speaking on energy and coal also.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have sought the permission of the speaker to give clarification on certain remarks that were made by some member. Did the speaker tell you or probably you were given to understand that while speaking on the supplementary budget you will explain this position? So, instead of doing that, you are simply reading something like that. You speak on the supplementary budget and then

[Mr. Chairman] while discussion goes on on the supplementary budget, if you want to give some clarification you can give some clarification. But do not read something like in a written form charges or this or that. Mr. Sharma made certain charges against your party.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I was speaking on the supplementary demands. The Minister of Energy behaved in a way which was out of his reach and out of his departmental care. He indulged in all sorts of things. *(Interruptions)* I am making out a case.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : I am raising my point of order once again. It cannot be done:—no, no, it cannot be done. You see Rule 216. *(Interruptions)*

You cannot bring him within Rule 216.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The Minister is not the Chairman. Why does he say in this way ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : I have the right to say so because the rule says. *(Interruptions)* I am giving my opinion on Rule 216.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Certain remarks were made against your party by Mr. Sharma. You should have asked for permission to give explanation to those remarks. While speaking on the supplementary budget, if you want to give any explanation you give.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : That is why I am giving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But do not make allegations against a particular Minister like that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : The Minister of Energy is involved in this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : That is how he manages this Department of Coal and the Ministry of Home Affairs is also concerned with this. He is behaving in a way *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Excuse me, you can clarify your position, but you cannot make a counter allegation. There is a difference between clarifying a position and making a counter allegation.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : It is a matter of clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry, I do not agree. No, no, you cannot make a counter allegation. Please explain your position. That is all.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, instead of managing the Department of Coal, and coal supply for the country, indulges in all sorts of... *(Interruptions)* He wrote a letter to Mr. Sharma and Mr. Sharma read out that letter in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have explained to you the position. If you say here things which you are not supposed to say, then I will ask them not to write them, that is the only remedy. You clarify the position do not make allegations.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : That is what I am doing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not doing that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : That day I was present. A letter was read out by Mr. Chiranjit Sharma and that letter was written by Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri to the Prime Minister making wild allegations against our party, saying that our party held people's court and gave a verdict and accordingly four men were blinded. That is absolutely false. He is only clarifying that position because subsequently actual facts came to light.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know what was the allegation. If you want to give reply to that allegation, please confine yourself to that, do not make an allegation against any body and speak on the supplementary budget. You have not said a word on the supplementary budget.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I am giving the statement of facts. It appears that on October 22, 1980 four persons mentioned in the speech of Shri Sharma were apprehended by the people of village Sabara, within Sultanpur Anchal, P.S. Harishchandrapur, district, Malda, as they are allegedly committing theft from paddy fields. The said four persons do not belong to any political party, and on the other hand, they are known to be antisocial elements.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : On a point of order. Anything connecting with the supplementary demands which I have placed before the House would be relevant. But if he wants to say something in defence of himself or his party, he must choose some other occasion; he cannot choose supplementary demands for making clarification because no demand in respect of coal is placed before the House. Therefore, if he wants to give explanation, he must choose another opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there any demand under 'Coal' or not ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This comes under the demand 'Home' and so he can make a clarification. But I would request Mr. Ghosh that he should at least speak something about the supplementary budget and then give clarification. To start making allegation against another is not fair.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : He wanted to raise it on some other occasion. But the House will adjourn tomorrow and the Speaker agreed that he can raise it on this occasion; so he is making a statement; kindly allow him to make that statement of facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Say something at least about the supplementary budget.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : I am saying that the Centre, and the Home Ministry, are encroaching upon the rights of the states and trying to malign the state government in all possible ways in order to destabilise it and topple it when the time suits them. As an example, to strengthen my point I am also making this clarification. It appears from investigation made that the angry villagers about 2000 in number beat up those four persons and applied some juice of herbs in their eyes and made over the said four persons to the Police. The police

authorities had those four persons treated in the local Health Centre and then they were treated in the District Hospital of Malda.

On 22-10-80 a complaint was lodged by one Shri Ibrahim of Gangnadia village against the said four persons as well as three others who are not apprehended, being G. R. Case No. 1742/82 of Harishchandrapur P. S. (Case No. 12 dated 22-10-80 under Sections 379, 411 IPC). The accused No. 1 Jamaluddin was released from District Hospital on 1-11-80, accused No. 4 Sabul Miah was released from Hospital on 2-11-80 and accused Nos. 2 and 3 namely Yakub Ali and Abul Miah were released from the District Hospital on 5-11-80 on 12-11-80, all of them were released by Court on bail.

On 5-12-80, the said four accused appeared before the Court as their case was fixed on that day and surprisingly, on 6-12-80 a procession of Congress (I) people were taken out at Malda with the said four persons where from slogans were given that the CPI (M) people had blinded those four persons by throwing acid in their eyes and that all the four persons were well-known workers of Congress (I).

It is significant to note that till 6-12-80, no complaint was made by any person nor even Congress (I) Party made any reference of the alleged blinding by CPI (M). It may be noted that in the Panchayat in the area out of 13 members, only one belongs to CPI (M) while a majority of the members belong to Congress (I) Party. The Pradhan of Mahendrapur Gram Panchayat, within whose area the concerned village is situated, is one Yusuf Ali, an Independent Member who was elected on the support of the Congress (I) Party. Organisationally, CPI (M) is extremely weak in that area and has no Party unit in that village. There could not have been, in any event, any possibility of CPI (M) indulging in any of the alleged activities falsely attributed to them.

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

It should be further noted that Shri Birendra Kumar Maitra, MLA from Harishchandrapur, who is a member of the Janata Party, has, in a statement, protested against giving political and communal colour to the incident. He has categorically stated that no CPI (M) person is involved in the matter. He has further stated that the wife of one of the accused persons has lodged a complaint against 53 persons for committing assault on her husband and that the first name in the list is of the local Congress (I) leader and in the list names of various other Congress (I) leaders of the area have been mentioned as accused persons. Further, Mohamed Kobad Khan, President of Sultan Nagar Anchal Congress (I) Party, in a statement dated 7-12-80, has categorically stated that there was no political motive in the incident that had happened on 22-10-80, that it was a case of theft and that the people of the locality having got angry had beaten up those persons. Similarly, statements have been issued by Shri Arab Khan, Secretary, Sultan Nagar Anchal Congress (I) Party wherein he has also categorically mentioned that there was no political motive involved in the matter. Former President of the Panchayat has also stated that there had been no political motive. The Secretary, Workers Party of India, Malda District, has also issued a similar statement.

From all this it appears that the Centre is out on a sinister campaign in order to malign and topple the non-Congress (I) Governments in the States.

श्री झारखण्ड राय (घोषो) :
मान्यवर, मैं इस बजट का विरोध करना हूँ। इस पूरक बजट में भी मुझे किसी नई दिशा का संकेत दिखाई नहीं देता है। अभी हमारे गाँवों के संसद सदस्य

जैनुल वशर जी उत्तराधिकार के बारे में कह रहे थे। उन को शिकायत थी कि जनता पार्टी के तीन वर्षों के शासनकाल के परिणामों का जो उत्तराधिकार उन को मिला है, उस को सम्भालने में, उस को ठीक करने में वर्तमान शासक पार्टी को देर लगेगी। लेकिन जब ये जनता वाले लोग शासन में थे तो उन को इस बात की शिकायत थी कि 30 वर्षों के कांग्रेस शासनकाल का जो उत्तराधिकार उन को मिला है उस कूड़ा-करकट को साफ करने में थोड़ा समय लगेगा। बेचारे खुद साफ हो गये। सरकार गई। पार्टी भी टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो गई। इस उत्तराधिकार के इस तू तू में मैं, संघर्ष में हम नहीं पड़ना चाहते। हिन्दुस्तान को जनता दोनों शासकों में पूछ सकती है और उचित तरीके से ही पूछ सकती है कि हमारी बढ़ती महंगाई, बढ़ती बेकारी, बेरोजगारी, हमारे ऊपर बढ़ते हुए कर बोझ, हमारे बीच में घमौर-गरोब हो बढ़ती हुई भय वृद्ध श्रद्धा और बढ़ती नरह संवेग्याणों, अत्याचार, इन सब का समाधान पिछले 35 सालों में क्यों नहीं हो सका? इस ऐतिहासिक 'क्या' का जवाब स्वतंत्रता के बाद के काल के दोनों शासकों को देना होगा, अतिसम उनमें इस का जवाब पूछ रहा है।

इस पूरक बजट में करोड़ 1200 करोड़ रुपये के नये व्यय का प्रावधान किया गया है। जिस में से 75 करोड़ रुपये बाढ़ों को रोक थाम के लिए दिया गया है। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, हर साल कुछ मिला कर भारत में करोड़ 30 धरत रुपये का हानि बाढ़ों में होती है। भारत सरकार 35 सालों के अपने शासन में चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बना सकी, जिस में देश के प्रमुख बाढ़ क्षेत्रों की बाढ़ से बचाया जा सके। इस लिए

में बहाना हूँ कि छोटी-मोटी धनराशि रखकर उस को सम्भालने की कोशिश न कर के, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बाढ़ों को नियंत्रण करने की एक मुनियोजित योजना बनाई जाये, जिस में हिन्दुस्तान के प्रमुख बाढ़ क्षेत्रों को बाढ़ में बचया जा सके और इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान किया जा सके और बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण किया जा सके जहाँ तक मानव प्रयास के लिए संभव है। गांवों को उंचा करने की योजना राष्ट्रीय-स्तर पर परिपूर्ण किया जाये। सड़कों, रेलमार्गों, नहरों और बांधों में पुलों की मरुया रनी की जाये। जन भंडार बने।

25 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान उर्वरकों, खाद के आयात करने के लिए किया गया है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में 12 मिन्दरी कारखानों की पावर के बराबर गोबर जला दिया जाता है। यह देश के लिए कलंक की बात है कि हमारे यहाँ 12 मिदरी कारखानों की पावर के बराबर गोबर जलाया जाये। ऐसा हम लिए किया जाता है कि वैकल्पिक ईंधन की हमारे यहाँ कमी है। उस गोबर में यहाँ पर खाद बनाई जा सकती है जिस खाद को हमें बाहर में मंगाना पड़ता है। इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस देश की सरकार इस बात को सोचे कि क्या वैकल्पिक ईंधन हो सकता है, जिसमें गोबर को विनाश में इचाय जा सके। उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित चार उर्वरक कारखानों में एक पूर्वांचल घाजमगढ़ में, और दूसरा युन्देल खण्ड में बाद जनपद में स्थापित किया जाये।

एक बात मैं नेशनल एन्मोनियम कम्पनी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उस बजट में उसके लिए 36 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

उड़ीसा एल्मोनियम परियोजना को सरकार अपने हाथों में ले रही है, वह एक अच्छी बात है। सरकारी नियंत्रण की जो बात की गई है, उस को मैं सही समझता हूँ। इस मिलसिले में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से इस बात की आशा करूंगा कि आने वाले दूसरे पूरक बजट की किस्त में वे हिन्दालको के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करें। यह उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल में मिर्जापुर जिले में ग्रेणकोट नामक स्थान पर स्थित है। यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात सोच रहे हैं या नहीं ?

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की चर्चा भी इस में है और 40 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का प्रावधान इसमें किया गया है। ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण पहले के बारे में, मान्यवर, मुझे यह कहना है कि कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाये और कितने का बाद में किया जाए, इसकी कोई समुचित योजना नहीं है जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है प्रायः राजनीतिक दबाव में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण नय किया जाता है। कौन गांव इस के लिए पहले लिए जायें और कौन बाद में लिए जाय, यह एक मुनियोजित वैज्ञानिक योजना के अधीन होना चाहिए।

विदेशों में जाने आने की बात है, बेरुत और ईराक में गये हुए भारत-शामियों को लाने या उन की सहायता करने के लिए कुछ धनराशि रखी गई है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों में जाने-आने में बड़ा गोलमाल होता है और एक बहुत बड़ा रेकेटियरिंग चल रहा है।
... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
On a point of order. If you kindly look at the List of Business, you would be pleased to not a that Item No. 27 which stands in my name and covers a subject which is vitally important from the point of view of the national economy, an area where we are in great difficulty and where there will be a lot of difficulty for some time. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Let me make my submission.

It is scheduled to start at 4 O'Clock. We would like to hear the hon. Mr. Venkataraman, because he says certain things which have substance, though we may not agree with him politically.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :
This is the tactic adopted by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I am not going to yield. I am on a point of order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
Let him quote the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
By the time my hon. friend sits down, there will be only a few minutes left. The hon. Finance Minister in order to convince the House and the country would make a speech and that will take some time and we want to hear him.

My submission is

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
The operative part is that you kindly keep tomorrow for Minister's reply. The Minister cannot reply today

because we want to hear him. Please do not take the House for a ride all the time. . . . (Interruptions)

श्री झारखण्डे राय : सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि विदेशों में जाने के मामले में बड़ी घराजकता फैली हुई है। बेरुत और इराक से भारतीयों को वापस लाने के लिए इसमें धनराशि रखी गई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली में ही देखिये कि मिडिल इस्ट कन्टीज में लोगों को भेजने के लिए कितनी रेकेटियरिंग चलाई जा रही है जिमकी कि कोई सीमा नहीं है। इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक मारुति निर्माटेड का मवाल है, मैं इसके बारे में संक्षेप में कहूँगा। पहले यह भारत दुक्यात था, अब यह विश्व दुक्यात हो गया। उस के बारे में मारी ना, कानूनियत की गई है। मारं काले कारनामों, अनियमितता, प्रांगामुम्नी और प्राथिक अपराध तथा पक्षपात पर पर्दा डालने के लिए उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। उस के लिए भी इसमें खपया रखा गया है। इस सिलमिले में यहाँ बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक हेण्डलूम का मवाल है
(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Is the Minister going to reply now ?

This is very unfair. Only 7 minutes are left now. (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
The hon. Member has not completed his speech yet. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

This is not proper. This is not befitting the opposition members, the manner in which they behave. They are not cooperating
(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
May I just say a word ?

सभापति महोदय : वही हो रहा है, जी आप चाहते हैं। पहले आप एक मिनट के लिए उन्हें सुनिये। उन्हें कह लेने दीजिए। उनको सुनने के बाद करेंगे, जैसा आप सब कहेंगे।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
I will make a submission and, if they do not agree, we will decide what we should do. The point is that we have to get it through the other House also. This is a little urgent. I would plead with the House to give half an hour more for this. The other discussion they can have from 4.30 to 6.30 P.M.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I am sorry, I cannot agree. My Motion is to be taken up at 4 o' Clock. It is for 4 hours. There is a Half-an-Hour discussion also. It should be taken up at 4 o' Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will ascertain from the House (Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
The Rajya Sabha is sitting on 24th also. If we pass it tomorrow within an hour, it can be sent to the other House. There is no problem. Ordinances are going on in Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
On a point of order. The business of the House is regulated by the Business Advisory Committee and the Speaker is also bound by that ; so also is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It was decided there

that the ICAR debate should be taken up at 4.00 p.m. sharp, positively. We cannot postpone it, it cannot be done ...
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is competent

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Even if the Secretary says that it can be postponed, I shall object to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This House is always competent to extend the time as it likes. There is no restriction. This is being done because of the difficulties pointed out by the Minister. He has made a request. If you do not agree, I will take the sense of the House, the permission of the House.

Is it the sense of the House to extend the time for this by half an hour ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :
Yes .

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : On a point of order. The Business Advisory Committee's report came before this House. The motion was moved and the entire House approved that particular motion. The House has given its opinion on the Business Advisory Committee's report, and that opinion cannot be revised. There is no rule. We cannot do that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : There are instances where the Business Advisory Committee's report has been revised and the time extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I ask Mr. Ram Lal Rahi to speak for five minutes. Then, I will ask the Minister to reply.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU :
No, Sir (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ram
Lal Rahi.

श्री झारखण्ड राज्य : सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि हैडलूम जिसको अंग्रेज भी हमारे देश में से नहीं मिटा सके थे, उसको मिटाने पर यह सरकार जैसे तुली हुई है। उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। हैडलूम को जीवित ही नहीं बल्कि इसको बढ़ावा भी दिया जाना चाहिए। अन्यथा पूरे देश में तीन करोड़ और यू० पी० में पचास लाख व्यक्तियों की जीविका के साधन खत्म हो जाएंगे। इसकी चर्चा इस बजट में है लेकिन इसके लिए कोई उचित प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है।

उद्योगों के मिलाने में मैं कहूंगा कि बड़े उद्योग, मध्यम उद्योग और छोटे उद्योग, इन सब को कोई समन्वित योजना न पहले थी और न ही आज है। इसके वास्ते एक समन्वित योजना बननी चाहिये

ताजमहल जो आगरा में है इसके आसपास बड़ी कीमती और सुप्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक इमारतें और भी हैं। वहां मथुरा रिफाइनरी जैसे कारखाने को स्थापित करने की क्या जरूरत थी। ? क्यों नहीं इस कारखाने को ऐसी जगह स्थापित किया जाता जहां से ताजमहल या अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को कोई खतरा उपस्थित न होता।

मंत्रियों के दौरे पर जो अधिक खर्च हो रहा है, वह अधिक है। उस पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिये।

जेल प्रसाशन के संबंध में मैं एक बात कहूंगा। जेलों के सिपाही उत्तर प्रदेश में आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। उनकी

कुछ मांगें हैं जैसे वे हर प्रकार पुलिस ऐसी सुविधा चाहते हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। अन्यथा पूरे देश में जेल हड़ताल होगी।

संसद सदस्यों की सुविधाओं की बात भी कही गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके सर्वेंट्स क्वार्टर्स की हालत बहुत खराब है। उसको ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। और उनमें विकास होना चाहिये।

गांधी जी पर जो फिल्म विदेश में बनाई जा रही है उसके बारे में मैं एक बात कहूंगा यह देश के टेलेंट का और एक राष्ट्रीय अपमान है। जो एक विदेशी कम्पनी को महात्मा गांधी के ऊपर फिल्म बनाने की इजाजत दे दी गई है।

घंट में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मिनी म्टील प्लान्ट योजनाएँ जो छोड़ दी गयीं, पुनः चालू की जानी चाहिये।

तीस वर्ष के बाद देश का किमान अपनी पैदाकारी के उचित दाम और अपने ऊपर लदे ऋण की मुक्ति के लिये संघर्ष के मैदान में उतर रहा है। उसका सम्मान किया जाय और उसे दामों के उतार-चढ़ाव की पूँजीवादी नूट से बचाया जाये। दमन से समस्या का समाधान नहीं है।

16 hrs.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिमगिख) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, बड़े हड़बोंग में मुझे अपनी बात कहनी पड़ेगी। मैं इन अनुपूरक अनुदानों का विरोध कर रहा हूँ। पहले जो बजट पेश किया गया था उस का भी मैंने विरोध किया था, कारण यह था कि जिस तरह से चीज पास की जाती हैं हड़बोंग में उसी तरह से खर्चा भी हो रहा है, दुर्ूपयोग हो रहा है। मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा....

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य हड़बॉग का अर्थ तो बतायें ।

श्री रामचाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री जी बता सकेंगे कि जो बजट उन्होंने पास कराया था उसका सदुपयोग हुआ है । क्या वितरण प्रणाली ठीक हुई है, शांति व्यवस्था ठीक कर पाये, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था ठीक कर पाये, क्या आप ने किसानों के हितों की रक्षा की है ? इन्होंने किसानों का नाम ले कर आवाज लगाई थी कि किसानों के हितों के काम करेंगे । आज किसान को ठीक समय पर बिजली नहीं मिलती है, उसकी आवश्यकतानुसार नहीं मिलती है । उनसे मिनिमम चाज लिया जाता है । हमने कहा था कि मिनिमम चाज नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये । आज देश में गरीब आदमी भूखा मर रहा है । मेरे जनपद के अंदर 7 आदमी भूख में मर गये, मैंने खुद सैकड़ों गांवों में दौरा किया है, 70, 80 फीसदी लोगों के घरों में खाना नहीं है । छायाश्रम योजना बन्द कर दी गई है । यह अपराध किसके जिम्मे जायगा ? वित्त मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री के जिम्मे यह अपराध जायगा ? अन्त्योदय योजना क्यों बन्द कर दी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। निम्नतम व्यक्ति को उठाने के लिये, उसको रोजगार देने की योजना क्यों बन्द कर दी ? मैंने सुना है कि 65, 70 साल से ऊपर के जो गरीब लोग होते थे, कोई काम नहीं कर सकते थे उनकी पेंशने भी बन्द की जा रही है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Sir, I rise on a point of order. Sir, the footnote states that item No. 28 on the Agenda to be taken up at 4 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier. It does not say whichever is later.

So, the Chair is duty-bound to take up this item. If you do not take it up at 4 P.M. then it would amount to this thing that House has agreed to a motion brought forward by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the House has to undo that motion in the same Session and the same House. Parliamentary system will not function if such an attitude is taken by some ruling party members that as they have got brut majority it cannot be allowed. You being the Chairman—I am sorry to say you belong to that party—we except that you will look after the interests of the Opposition and what is provided in the Rules. There is no rule by which you can postpone the debate.

SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT :
Sir in this connection I would like to invite the attention of the House to Rule 292 which says :

“No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker, and accepted by the House :

Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time, not exceeding one hour, without any motion being moved.”

Sir, you have already taken the sense of the House and extended the time by half-an-hour and that goes on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Sir, this gentleman claims to be a lawyer but he has quoted a rule, which does not fit in. Time could be extended, for example, Maruti debate was originally scheduled for four and half hours, then it was made to seven hours and then fifteen hours. That is one thing and shifting of business which is finally agreed to by the House on the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee is another thing. You don't have power of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]
do it. If you do it you will be
setting a bad precedent.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Never
mind.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Where do you come from ?
आप कहाँ से आए हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have
come from Madhya Pradesh
and I have been Speaker of that
House for 5 years. I am proud
of the way I have run that House.
No other Speaker in India has
done that. I have covered more
than 45 questions in 60 minutes.
What do you mean by asking me :
"Where do you come from ?"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
You said, never mind. Sir, you
are a creature of the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know
that. I know rules and you know
it. I also know it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Please see the rule in the rule
book.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have
given my ruling. You may accuse
me ; that is a different matter.
But I have given my ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I don't accuse you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rahi,
please try to conclude.

श्री रामलाल राहा : मैं कह रहा था
कि खाद्यान्न योजना जुलाई से बन्द कर
दी गई है। लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।
इस देश में ऐसे प्रायः लोग हैं, जिन्होंने
महीनों खाद्यान्न योजना के अन्तर्गत काम
किया है; लेकिन उन्हें आज तक गल्ला
नहीं दिया है। क्या मैं यह मान कर
न चरनू कि सरकार ने गरीब बेसहारा
लोगों से बेगार में काम लिया है ? क्या

सरकार बेगार में काम लेने की अपराधी
नहीं है ? वित्त मंत्री यह देखें कि जिन
गरीब लोगों से काम लिया गया है, उन्हें गल्ला
क्यों नहीं दिया गया है। सरकार ने ऐसा
अपराध क्यों किया है ? सरकार बड़े
बड़े सामंतवादी लोगों को बेगार से
काम लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहन क्यों
दे रही है ? ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहां तक वितरण व्यवस्था का
सम्बन्ध है, तीन महीनों से उत्तर प्रदेश
में सरकारी मसूने गल्ले की दुकानों में
गेहूं नहीं गया है। 1 नवम्बर से वहां
गांवों में शकर नहीं गई है और किसी
गांव वालों को नहीं दी गई है। सरकार
कहती है कि कम पैदावार हुई है। क्या
बिल्कुल ही आग लग गई है, क्या बिल्कुल
ही पैदावार नहीं हुई है या सरकार डकार
गई है और बांटना नहीं चाहती है ?
जितनी भी शकर है—अगर एक क्विंटल
नहीं है, केवल एक किलो बची है—,
तो सरकार उसको बांटे। सब लोगों
को शकर मिलनी चाहिए।

मैं सरकार पर चार्ज लगाता हूँ कि
उसकी नीति सही नहीं है, उसका व्यवहार
सही नहीं है। अगर यही स्थिति रही,
तो जिस तरह से जनता पार्टी की सरकार
तीन साल में चली गई, उसी तरह से
यह सरकार दो साल भी पूरे नहीं कर
पायेगी और कुर्सी से उठा कर फेंक दी
जायेगी। देश की जनता उसको वहां
नहीं रहने देगी।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं पूरक मांगों का
विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।
ये पूरक मांगें, और इसमें जो भी
विवेचना है, वे इस बात की प्रतीक
हैं कि सरकार आर्थिक मोर्चे पर असफल
रही है। यह उसकी नाकामयाबी का
प्रतीक है। देश में बढ़ते हुए काले

धन, ब्लेक मनी, को, और उसके माध्यम से पूरे अर्थ-तंत्र पर जो भ्रष्टाचार छा गया है, उसको रोकने की कोशिश इस सरकार ने न तो पहले बजट में की और न वह आगे कुछ करने के बारे में सोच रही है। उसका घाटे का बजट चलता रहेगा और देश में मुद्रा बढ़ती रहेगी। सरकार बड़ी-बड़ी डीर्गे हांकती है, लेकिन अगर कोयला और बिजली न मिलेगी, तो कारखाने कैसे चलेंगे, खेती का उत्पादन कैसे होगा? आज इंडस्ट्रीज और कृषि का उत्पादन रुका हुआ है। किमान को सही ढंग से चार पांच घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है। दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली में बहुत से लोग चोंगी से अपने उद्योगों में बिजली इस्तमाल करते हैं।

पता चला है कि इलाहाबाद में नेशनल सेविंग्स सर्टिफिकेट्स के सम्बन्ध में बीस करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का घांटाला हुआ है। चन्द लोगों ने करोड़ों रुपये का काना धन नेशनल सेविंग्स सर्टिफिकेट्स के रूप में इकट्ठा किया है। पता चला है कि उस मामले को दवाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। क्या वित्त मंत्री उस और ध्यान देंगे? सरकार का गृह मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है? यहां तो घन्था करने का काम कर रहा है। सरकार यहां घन्था करा रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे सूबे में सैकड़ों और हजारों नोजवानों को एन्काउन्टर दिखा कर मारा जा रहा है। फर्जी गोलियां दिखा कर, उन के फर्जी गैंग दिखा कर उन को गोलियों से मारा जा रहा है। गृह मंत्रालय उसकी जांच के लिए कमीशन बैठाए कि दस साल में कितने एकाउन्टर हुए हैं पुलिस पर मुकादमा चलना चाहिए, काउन्टर कैसे चलना चाहिए। लेकिन आप में हिम्मत नहीं है।

आप का घाटे का बजट तो बढ़ता ही जायगा। आप उसे रोक नहीं पाएंगे। जो चीजें बढ़ सकती हैं जैसे

खेती के समानान्तर आप की फिशरीज बढ़ सकती हैं, और चीजें हैं जिन की पैदावार में बढ़ोत्तरी हो सकती है, लेकिन उस पर आप का ध्यान नहीं है। बरेली, उझानी और रामपुर के कारखाने उत्तर प्रदेश में बन्द हो रहे हैं, उन पर आप का ध्यान नहीं है। आप का ध्यान तो केवल जनता पार्टी को गाली देने में है। जनता पार्टी वाले कमीशनों के चक्कर में चले गए और आप जनता पार्टी के चक्कर में चले जाएंगे। जनता अब यह सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि किसका दोष था? जनता समस्याओं का हल चाहती है। लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं। आमाम सुनग रहा है। किमानों ने माचं शुरू कर दिया है। मैं तो बधाई देना हूँ कि उन किमानों को जिन्होंने इस देश में पहली बार आन्दोलन शुरू करके कर के इस देश के किसानों का ही नहीं, यहां के तमाम कठोरकर्मियों लोगों को ललकारा है।

गृह मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है? जो हरिजन कर्मचारी बरेली के टेलीफोन दफ्तर में पीटे जायं, वही मुद्दे हैं, वही कम्प्लेनैन्ट्स हैं और उन्हीं का ट्रांसफर हो। मुकदमा दूसरों पर चले और ट्रांसफर उन हरिजन कर्मचारियों का हो। यह आप के गृह मंत्रालय का हाल है। आप पुलिस राज कायम करते जाइए, काला-बाजार और भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाने जाइए। पत्रकारों को परेशान किया जाये बरेली में नौकरी से उन को निकाला जाये, ये सारे काम हो रहे हैं। आप कुछ रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। यही कहते हुए मैं पूरक मांगों का विरोध करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, normally I try to accommodate the Opposition, but for the compelling circum-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

stances in which we have to get through the Appropriation Bill in the other House, before it adjourns, I would not have pressed for this extension of time. I am thankful to the House for agreeing to the extension of time. Sir, at the outset, I would like to explain what this additional expenditure amounts to. My esteemed friend, Mr. Satish Agarwal calculated correctly and said that though the Supplementary Grants are for an amount of Rs. 1170 crores, the actual figures are only Rs. 826 crores as there will be receipts and recoveries of the order of Rs. 345 crores. If you further analyse this amount of Rs. 826 crores, you will find that nearly Rs. 400 crores go to the States by way of additional plan assistance. I do not think anybody either on this side or on the other side of the House would object to the additional assistance being given to the States. Most of the speeches made were for asking more assistance to the States either on account of drought or on account of flood or for further economic development. We have tried our best to accommodate the increasing demand of the States and we have provided nearly Rs. 400 crores within this Rs. 800 and odd crores by way of additional assistance to the States. The only item at which they can have and do have a legitimate cause for complaint or criticism is the allocation of Rs. 190 crores to meet the losses in the public sector units. I will come to this when I deal with that subject. Therefore, if you look at the Additional Supplementary Grants, you will find that the bulk of it goes only for the purpose of assisting the States in having bigger plans and in doing better services to the States. A number of points were made by my esteemed friend, Shri Agarwal. I would better deal with those in which constructive criticisms have been made in the beginning and deal with the rest of the things in one sweep.

Shri Agarwal pointed out that the deficit is bound to be more than 3000 crores and he almost cursed me that I will exceed the deficit record set by his Government, i.e. 2700 crores. I still hope to end up for less than the record which the Janata Government had set and I stand by it. After all, we have only two more months and I would come forward with revised estimates by February last week and you will find that the deficit is not anything which exceeds the record which I want to preserve for the Janata Government.

Shri Agarwal pointed out that the deficit is likely to arise under various heads. Some of the points raised are true, but then there are other items of shortfall in expenditure in various other things. We are also hoping that with the slight improvement that we find in the economy, it will be possible to recover the lost ground and by the time I really present the budget, I would be in a position to show a more encouraging picture than what has been there in the first six months. Hon. Members are aware that we had a full debate on the increase in prices. I pointed out that in the mid-term appraisal, the first half had shown certain improvements in certain sectors and a certain declaration in certain sectors. I have said that in the field of agriculture, it has shown a very great improvement; over ten per cent will be the increase in the food production. In the field of power, in the field of coal and other industrial products, we are likely to reach a bigger and better figure than was achieved in the last year. At the same time I pointed out that I had set out a target of six to eight per cent growth in the industrial sector when I presented the budget, I am afraid, we shall not be able to achieve that 6.8% growth, but I hope, we will be able to achieve 5.6% growth in G.N.P. and a 4% growth in industry, as against a 3% decline which happened in

the last year. That is what I was trying to show. I have got all the figures.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Last year was also your Government.

SHRI. R. VENKATARAMAN :
This is a matter on which Mr. Swamy may have some grouse against his colleagues, but I cannot have any grouse against him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
You cannot blame the Janata Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
The next point which Shri Agarwal made is that the public sector units have not improved their performance during the current year. I am sorry to say that the public sector units have not shown the improvement which I had anticipated in the budget. I had provided in the budget an expectation of growth in the public sector units which will go to wipe out to a very large extent the deficit, but as it stands now, I am sorry I will find it very difficult to fulfil what I stated during the budget, but nevertheless, I am quite positive that with the improvement in the power situation, the coal situation and trends that it is now showing, the things will improve very much. For instance, in the last two months steel is showing an improvement every month—in October and November ; in coal, we have increased by about 6 to 7% over the last year. In power, I will give the exact figures which show on improvement. With these improvements, I hope, the public sector will give a better account of itself before I present the regular budget for the next year.

Then, Sir, Shri Agarwal referred to one or two points, that is, I have promised that I shall bring a measure to simplify and streamline the income-tax law. I had also promised to bring forward a measure to simplify the customs administration.

I am happy to inform him that the steps taken to codify and simplify the customs has reached an advanced stage and actually a draft has been prepared. It is now being considered at the official level. So far as income-tax is concerned, we are referring it to a drafting committee. It is going to be appointed very soon and the drafting committee will take into account all the necessary changes that should be made to make the law simple, comprehensive and also easy to administer.

AN HON MEMBER : Comprehensive. Any Members of Parliament in that ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
My view is that all laws like that should be referred to Select Committee and that would be the appropriate stage at which the Members of Parliament from all sides would participate in the framing of the law. I hope it will satisfy the Members.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
If we are included, we shall be satisfied.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
The next point which again Shri Agarwal pointed out was about the customs tribunal. Sir, the Customs Tribunal has had a chequered history. There has been a long debate whether we should have a Tribunal or not and Shri Agarwal knows about it. I am happy to say that that we have ultimately decided to have the Customs Tribunal. The question of appointing the Tribunal is still under consideration. I take note of the the suggestion made by Shri Agarwal that it should be presided over by a judicial officer of the rank of a high court judge. Though I am not able to commit myself at this stage. I wish to inform the House that I shall give the utmost consideration to this suggestion.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Sir, it is certainly one which deserves the utmost, serious and weighty consideration by Government. Beyond that, I cannot Commit myself at this stage.

Now the other point which Shri Agarwal pointed out is that we should have a mid-term appraisal. Whether it should be done by way of a half-yearly economic survey or whether it should be by way of a note circulated to the members of Parliament is a matter on which I will give some thought and consideration. I myself stated, Mr. Agarwal will remember and the House will remember, when the debate on prices took place, I said I welcome the debate on prices because it gives me an opportunity to make a mid-term appraisal of the economy and I, therefore, welcome the debate. Therefore, I shall try to see whether in some form, a mid-term appraisal during the year can be made, whether it cannot be circulated to Members, whether it cannot be debated in the House. This is a matter which I will consider, The suggestion is well taken.

So far as the infra-structure is concerned, Sir, I am very happy to say that the infra-structure committee has performed very well during the period it has been in existence. I will give a few figures now to show how well it has done.

As regards power generation, The power generation between April and October, 1979, I will take it up to December 18, 1979, it was 75,663 million units.

And this year, it is 71, 238 million units.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When compared to 1978, it will be less.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Dr. Swamy is an economist. He should compare only the last year's performance with this year's. If he

says : "Go back to another previous year." we can also say : 'Go back by still another year. This is absurd, because I compared my performance with his performance. (Interruptions) I make no distinction between Dr. Swamy and his friends. They are all of the same stock.

Again, if you take coal, upto October, 1979 it was 568 lakh tonnes : and upto October 1980, it is 614 lakh tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Don't rely on the figures given by the Coal Minister. I have got authentic figures given by coal-men.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If you look at coal, power and steel, there has been a definite improvement ; and so, I feel confident that the economy has turned for the better. I have stated elsewhere also that though these are all very encouraging signs, I would still say that the economy is not out of the woods. I would still say that there is a lot more improvement to be done. It is still below our needs and our requirements. But one cannot make a leap from a very poor base to a very high base. The base which was left last year, and the improvement I have made are placed before the House, for it to judge whether progress has been made.

Now about prices. I had expected something better from an eminent economist like Dr. Swamy who had obtained a Doctorate from the Harvard School of Economics.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am in Parliament now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Yes, he could not have spoken in the way he had, but for the fact that he wanted to act as a politician. He said : the prices have increased. I am giving month-by-month figures. After all, one must go by Government's published wholesale price index. You cannot quote from *Times of*

India or some other newspapers. If you are referring to the conditions about either wholesale or retail price indexes or about money supply, you must go by accepted documents. The accepted documents are the wholesale price index published by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank in respect of money supply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You yourself said that there is a difference between wholesale and consumer price indexes. The wholesale index may be falling but the consumer index is not catching up.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I say that even now, because I am an economist, and not a politician. I stick to truth. Look at the figures in the wholesale price index which are the figures which we compare. I said that after the prices of oil had worked out, it would reach a plateau, and then it will remain more or less at that level.

There were only 2 or 3 speeches in which they had made some points. I will finish within 5 minutes.

About the wholesale price index, from July I would say this is what it is. The August price rise was 1% in September 1.4%, in October, it was 0.61% and in November, minus 2.3%. For the last 2 weeks the prices have been stationary, without any increase or decrease. So, the price level ever since August has been more or less stationary, which is a record if you compare with any other country, whether developed or developing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Did you take into account the seasonal factor ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Now, the second thing which I want to say is respect of the consumer price index. There is time lag between the wholesale and the consumer price index. But once the

tendency in the wholesale price index is noticed, then the consumer price index never goes against or contrary to the wholesale price ; it only comes down later by a month or two or three but never goes against. Therefore, the consumer price index also is bound to come down or at least remains stationary at the level. The figures that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy quoted are not from the published official figures but are largely, I am afraid out of his imagination. He said, money supply had increased.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
15 per cent.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So far as money supply is concerned, he understands this language : M-1 has decreased during this period whereas even M-3 which includes the time deposit has increased slowly. I do not know from where he got the figure that it has increased by 15 per cent ; on the contrary, it has decreased by 14 per cent. if you look at the latest figures of the Reserve Bank you will find that M-1 has decreased by 14 per cent, and in quantitative terms up to October 24, 1980, it was Rs. 1017 crores less than what it was in the corresponding period last year ; and still Dr. Subramaniam Swamy says that the money supply has increased. Therefore, I want to submit to the House that the House has been fed with wrong statistics and statistics politically used and not used in the economic sense.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
You go to the market and see it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, I will explain only one other factor. When the wholesale price index has shown a tendency to reduce, there are certain frictional adjustments which take place particularly when there are some supply constraints in respect of some of the wholesale commodities. Well, I am able to face any international eco-

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

nomists on the question of prices, but I am afraid to face a household wife unfortunately in the things which are used in day-to-day life, for instance, in sugar, in gur, in *khandsari*, in edible oil, in pulses ; in these things which are used in day-to-day life. Owing to drought which occurred last year the prices have not come down ; on the contrary, the pressure of increase persists in those things. That is why when the wholesale index shows a certain measure of stability, still the household is not able to feel the impact of the stability, because in respect of some commodities which are used by household, the supply constraint still persists ; and that is why the prices of those commodities are higher and we are still trying to tackle the problem. One of the ways is to distribute whatever we have in a better and more equitable way through proper public distribution system. The other thing is what we have done in the case of edible oil. We have imported it to the tune of Rs. 600 crores. Wherever it is possible we import. Unfortunately, pulses cannot be imported because no other country in the world produces pulses. (Interruptions). Therefore, we have to live with a certain measure of shortages in pulses.

So far as other members about concerned, they have stated a will their respective States and weem. have to get a little more for thing The Planning Commission is taken care of those things. At the presthe moment, the discussion between on States and the Planning Commissi is is going on. So far as Rajasthaned concerned, we have already provid d for relief in respect of flood any drought. The team has alreadr gone there. The matter is unde. discussion and I am sure the hon members will agree... (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
What about the point made by Mr. Lakkappa regarding stock of

foodgrains, stock of foreign exchange and stock of gold during Janata rule ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:
I thank you for reminding me. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy compares certain things which have no relevance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
After thanking him, you say this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What a gratitude ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
This is the position. What I stated when I presented the budget was : Rs. 2700 crores deficit, 21 per cent price spiral, a savage taxation of nearly Rs. 900 crores ; all these things were staring in my face when I came to the House with the budget. Now, these are the things which have adverse impact on the economy. The fact that you have food in the storage or that you have gold in the mint does not in any way affect the price level, so far as these commodities are concerned. What has really ruined the economy during the previous regime—I repeat—is the huge deficit of Rs. 2700 crores — that is why I am still saying that I shall keep deficit financing below what the previous Government had done—coupled with 21 percent increase in prices and savage taxation of 900 crores. That was the legacy which I have got and that is the thing which has put economy in bad shape. I never said that there was not enough foreign exchange, there was not enough foodgrains, etc. Somebody else may have said so, but it is I who represent the government... (Interruptions) I ask hon. Members to go through my speech, I had mentioned only—those three things which really cast a very heavy burden. Suppose I leave this economy with another 3000 crores deficit, 30 or 25 per cent price spiral and huge taxation of over a thousand

crores, anybody who comes after me will never be able to keep his head above water; he will be submerged.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why don't you leave it to us and see?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Swamy, the country had left it to you and has seen for itself what it is. Only one more point. Mr. Swamy said that we were taking too long to present the plan. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others. The Fifth Plan was terminated one year ahead of time and from 1977 onwards the plan went on rolling and rolling and it rolled on till 1980; even at that time when the previous government, left, they had not finalised the plan. It lies ill in the mouth of any one of the previous government to say that we have not yet presented the Plan. The plan will be presented before March 1981... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : One discrepancy is there at page 58. It says here : it is expected to enhance budgetary support to the company by Rs. 25 crores and of this the additional requirement of Rs. 20 crores is expected to be met from saving from other grants ; a supplementary grant of Rs. 8 crores is being sought.

If you deduct 20 out of 25, it is only 5 ; you are asking for 8. Please see into this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will send a reply to you after looking at it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put all cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the respective Supplementary Sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1981 in respect of the following demands entered in the Second Column thereof :

Demands Nos. 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 27, 30, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 48, 52, 59, 62, 69, 70, 79, 80, 81, 84, 88, 92, 93 and 98.”

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL*
1980

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriations of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The questions: “That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I introduce † the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 22-12-80.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81 be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

(Diamond Harbour): I have given a notice that I will speak tomorrow because I have a Motion scheduled at 4:00 p.m. The ruling party said that they would take it up at 4.30 p.m. So, I would speak tomorrow. (Interruptions) You must have some decency and courtesy to the opposition. How are you handling the Motions from the Opposition? How are you taking the Business Advisory Committee for a ride? When we have such a senior Member as Mr. Venkataraman, he does not even stop his junior Minister who comes here and takes the opposition for granted. I am most distressed. (Interruptions) This is most unfortunate.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would make an appeal to the Opposition. As this has to go to the other House, this may be passed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah was in the Business Advisory Committee. Then why was it put at 4 O'clock? You are taking undue advantage of the opposition.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you want, I will apologise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Let us cry a halt to it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :

I would suggest that let the House pass this Bill and then you take two hours on your Motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

It is not a question of two hours; it is a substantive motion where I have got the right to reply. It is an area which is very vital and important. Therefore, the Appropriation Bill has to wait till tomorrow. I would expect of you not to run it too far. The Rajya Sabha will be in session till 27th. There is no courtesy shown to the opposition.

(Interruptions). What does the List of Business say?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us pass the Appropriation Bill now. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

This is utter non-sense. I have never seen such a sort of thing.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : Please read Rule 292. The House can extend the time "provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, increase the time, not exceeding one hour, without any motion being moved." We are getting one hour and within one hour, we can pass it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want to speak, well and good. Otherwise, I will call Mr. Niren Ghosh to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

You kindly read the foot-note in the List of Business which says that my motion is to be taken up at 4 O'Clock or earlier if the preceding business collapses. Mr. Venkataraman appealed to the House. Considering that he is a senior and elder colleague, we agreed, after a certain amount of consultation. If you want to kill the motion, tell us, we will go home.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is due to lack of time.

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you trying to tell us that the Chair has to supersede what the Business Advisory Committee has decided? Mr. Venkataraman said half an hour. We waited for 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want to speak on the Appropriation Bill, you may for five or ten minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to speak on my motion which was scheduled to be taken up at 4 O'clock. How are you conducting the affairs of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is over, there is no point. Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : The defence budget has gone up by at least 50 per cent. I do not know why so much enormous quantity of weapons is being amassed by our country. As far as I can see, there is no danger of attack on our country. No neighbouring country has the military capability or the capacity to attack us. It is not good to create a war psychosis even for our country.

By its entire policy of taxation, of inflation, of yielding to big business, this Government is creating black money. This Government is controlled, guided and run by black money. The least they can do is to accept the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee on demonetisation. We know that you spend on elections hundreds of crores of black money. You get it in various ways. It is known to all, it is known to the country at large.

In 1957, an Act was passed taking away the right of levying sales tax on sugar, textiles, etc., from the States. A most flexible source of revenue was snatched away from the States. The States have been made into glorified municipalities, and their rights have been taken away. You are a poacher, an en-

croacher, that is what you are. I plead that this statute be repealed and the States be given back their full right to levy sales tax on those items.

In this connection, I would say that the States should have the right to go to financial institutions and banks. Why should all the banks be under your control? Why cannot the States of India have their own banking institutions? Why cannot different States have State banks of their own? You want the States to take over closed industrial units. How can they take over without money? Wherefrom will they get money? They do not have the resources. Why are you sitting tight ever it? Why are you not allowing the States to create financial institutions of their own?

Tomorrow there is going to be a debate on fertiliser plants. I would not say much now. I would make only this point on Thal-Vaishet and Hajira fertiliser complex to be set up that despite there being a note from the Secretary of the Department that it should be given to C.F. Braun Company, it has not been done. Unless it is done, Rs. 16 crores per annum on account of energy and Rs. 45 crores per annum on account of urea will be the loss to the country. That means, over a period of 20 years, more than a thousand crores of rupees will be the loss. What underhand dealings are there? What fishy deals are there? What money considerations are there? Tomorrow we will place the document on the Table of the House. We have got this document. You are not producing it. We will produce it on the floor of the House.

Lastly, I would plead for rapid normalisation of Sino-Indian relations. Why are you dilly-dallying in that? Why not start a dialogue now? The normalisation of relations is in the interest of India. I feel it is India which is standing in the way. There must be some give and take in any normalisation. Only

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

talking about it will not do. The normalising of Sino-Indian relations should be done immediately.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, ऐसे तो मैं चार सवाल उठाना चाहता था, लेकिन अब कम सवाल उठाना चाहूंगा।

पहला सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यह है कि 35 लाख केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की दो किस्तें ड्यू हो गई हैं, स्वयं सरकार ने ऐलान किया था कि सितम्बर में उन्हें ड्यू हो गई है क्योंकि महंगाई बढ़ी है, लेकिन उनका अभी तक उन को भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। फिर पांचवी किस्त भी बढ़ गई है महंगाई भत्ते की। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में 12 दिसम्बर को छपी खबर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो इस प्रकार है :

"New Delhi, December 11— Over 35 lakh Central Government employees would become eligible for the fifth instalment of D.A. in course of this year with 12-monthly average of the consumer price index crossing 384 in November."

16.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]!

केन्द्रीय सरकार के 35 लाख कर्मचारी उत्सुकता से इस बात की अपेक्षा कर रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार उन्हें ये दोनों किस्तें दे। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह सवाल भी उठाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चाहे कितना भी दावा करे कि महंगाई कम हो रही है, या वह स्टेशनरी है, लेकिन तथ्य यह है, कि महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। और हम सभी इस बात को जानते हैं। सरकार

को सोचना चाहिए कि वह केवल महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाती जाये और कर्मचारियों को आवश्यक चीजें सही कीमत पर, नियंत्रित दर पर, न दें, उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। सरकार को सोचना होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को सस्ते राशन की दुकानों से जरूरी चीजें मुहैया की जायें। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इन दोनों सवालों का जवाब दें कि वह महंगाई भत्ते की दो किस्तें कब दे रहे हैं और क्या वह कर्मचारियों को नियंत्रित दर पर राशन बगैरह देना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

जहां तक चाय उद्योग का सम्बन्ध है, लिपटन कम्पनी और ब्रुक बांड कम्पनी हर साल मुनाफे का करोंडों रुपया बाहर भेज रही हैं और सरकार में उन्हें रोकने की हिम्मत नहीं है। जरूरत है उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की, लेकिन वह तो सरकार करती नहीं है। उल्टे मुनाफे का पैसा लूट कर विदेशों में भेजने की उजा-जत देती है। इसी साल 10 और 11 जून को वम्बई में आल इंडिया ब्रुक बांड इम्प्लान्टेज पैडरेशन की कॉफिस हुई थी। उन्होंने इस बात की मांग की कि हिन्दुस्तान में चाय उद्योग का— विदेशी कम्पनियों का और दूसरी कम्पनियों का भी—राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में उसकी नीति क्या है। क्या वह राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए तैयार है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

केन्द्रीय सरकार अकाल, बाढ़, सुखाड़ और भूकम्प आदि देवी विपत्तियों का सामना करने के लिए राज्यों को मदद देती है। 1980-81 के बजट में इसके लिए 53 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे और पूरक मांगों में 75 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय

सरकार कुल 128 करोड़ रुपये देना चाही है। इस सदन में हम बहस कर चुके हैं कि राजस्थान और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अकाल और सुखाड़ तथा अन्य दैवी विपत्तियां आने की वजह से उन्हें 200 करोड़ रुपये की मदद मिलनी चाहिए, जबकि सरकार ने केवल 128 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं। यह तो अंड के मुंह में जीरे वाली बात है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस रकम को बढ़ाये और राज्यों को पूरी सहायता दे, ताकि वे अपने यहां के पीड़ितों की मदद कर सकें। साथ ही कांग्रेस की सरकारें उस रुपये को इस्तेमाल करने में जो गोलमाल करती हैं, उसको रोकना भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है, ताकि उस रुपये का ठीक इस्तेमाल हो, वह पीड़ितों तक पहुंचे और उन्हें यथेष्ट मदद मिले। इसके साथ ही सरकार बाढ़ को रोकने का स्थायी हल भी निकाले।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इन सवालों पर अपना मत व्यक्त करे।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore—South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our Finance Minister is not only a clever Minister but also a good lawyer. This jugglery of figures, and giving excuses will not help the poor people. People are already floored for want of essential commodities at reasonable prices; they are very much worried about it. I appeal to the hon. Minister, instead of giving excuses, to give some relief to the poor people who are put to great suffering on account of the unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities. Sir, government should take immediate steps to increase power production and also launch long range plans for checking floods. It is better that pre-planned and well-planned measures are taken beforehand so that crores of rupees do not get wasted and also the great harm done to the people gets checked.

17 hrs.

Then, Sir, government is taking over a large number of industrial concerns. Instead of taking over one here and one there they should prepare guidelines for taking-over private managed industrial and commercial undertakings. The Binny Mills, Buckingham and Karnataka mills and Bangalore Woolen and Cotton Mills which are one of the oldest mills are likely to be closed. They are the oldest and well-managed concerns. So, it is very necessary that government must take some concrete steps and lay down guidelines as to how they have to take over these private managed companies. Government should pay their utmost thought to these things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Sir, only one more point regarding Gandhiji. Gandhiji always advocated Swadeshi. Are there not people in India who could produce and direct a film on Gandhiji? Now, crores of rupees are to be given to the foreigners. We will not be showing respect to this great man if some outsider is to make a film on him. There are many good producers in India. It could have been given to any one of them. The people who are acting in the film, many of them have not seen Gandhiji and they have got no ideas about Gandhian philosophy. I strongly protest at the way in which large sums are granted to the foreigners.

Lastly, Sir, it is high time that government instead of trying to lay blame on others actually tries to find out measures. It is already one year since they are in power. They must find out ways and means to bring happiness to the masses. If it is not done, we will be doing great injustice to the people of this country. So, I strongly urge that government

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

should take well-planned measures to see that our country is not put to great hardship. Thank You.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
Sir, my hon. friend has said that we are creating a war psychosis. I wish to inform the House that so far as the defence are concerned we rely on the Chief of Staff and we are guided by them. It is a matter of national security and, as such, we cannot take any risk. If we are advised so that we have got to be prepared in a particular manner and if that is the advice of the experts, generally government accepts that.

The second point which the hon. Member made was that there is lot of black-money and we are using it. The general impression in the public is that every politician is using black-money. If we keep on blaming each other so far as the public opinion is concerned they do not make distinction when they find the different political parties are accusing each other with this kind of baseless and unfounded charges, then it will only give rise to denigration of the politicians. If this is what they want then they can indulge in it to their heart's content.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Why don't you lift the ban on company donations ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
The other point which the hon. Member made was that some of the items in sales-tax have been snatched away. Probably the hon. Member does not know that when these three items, sugar, tobacco and textiles were taken into additional excise duty, it was done with the consent of the States and the then Chief Minister of Bengal agreed to it.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : All the States then were Congress-run States. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER* :
Order, order. He is replying.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
'We call our fathers fools ; so we wisely grow ; our wiser sons will call us so'. The successor Government will call the previous Government the same thing. So, merely by saying the previous Government was a powerless Government and so on, you cannot escape the realities. The successor Government will call you so, with redoubled vigour, that it was a powerless Government and all that. Therefore it is no use brandishing such kinds of charges.

The next point which Mr. Shastri made was about the need to help the Government servants and the Railway staff in particular. We always take great care of the Government servants under our charge than the opposition.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
Two instalments of D.A. are due.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
We take care of the Government servants and they also know it. The next point that was made was that essential commodities should be distributed to them; You know from your experience what happened during war-time when essential commodities were distributed to the Railway people and Government servants. There was so much abuse that it was felt necessary to remove it and then this dearness allowance system was introduced. I don't think it will do us any good to go back to that system once again.

Then the next point made was about nationalisation of some companies ; there are a number of suggestions made. If a company should be nationalised, it depends upon the circumstances of the case. Government cannot nationalise companies merely because some people have some anger against them. It depends upon the circumstances of the case.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
We should not allow companies to take lakhs and lakhs of rupees outside the country.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
Then I come to the point made by Mr. Shamanna. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Order, order.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
I am going to answer all the points. Mr. Shastri seems to be in a great hurry, Sir. The policy with regard to nationalisation of sick unit is that it should be considered to be viable. Even if Government pumps in investment, if the unit is so sick that it cannot be made viable, I cannot throw good money over the bad. Therefore the policy on which we do nationalisation is this. If they are sick but they can be made viable with proper injection of facilities and so on, no doubt, Government will consider the question. So, it is on this basis that sick units are taken over.

Sir, I think, I have answered all the important points raised by hon. Members and I request the House to pass the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1980-81, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause-by-clause. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3, and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

MOTION RE: PERFORMANCE
OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Now, let us go to the next item Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
(Diamond Harbour) : Sir, if I remember, the Business Advisory Committee has allotted 4 hours for discussion on this Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time is not allotted. I would very much like the House to decide how much time is to be allotted for this discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS :
4 hours.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT
OF PARLIAMENTARY AF-
FAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASU-
BBAIAH) :** We have no objection in allotting more time for discussion of this Motion. It is now 5.15 P.M. and if by 6.15 P.M. discussion on Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's Motion is over, we can take up the next item, that is, Half-An-Hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
I think the House agrees to this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
No, no. It is a substantive motion. You please see the List of Business and you will find that no time is set for Half-An-Hour discussion. If I remember, the Business Advisory Committee had decided to allot 4 hours for this substantive motion. For Short-Duration discussion, 2 hours are allotted. This is a very important subject; at least 4 hours should be allotted for this subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
What is the pleasure of the House, I would like to know. He has asked for 4 hours. But the Minister has allowed one hour only. My suggestion is that we can allow 2 hours for this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Sir, it is a substantive motion and Substantive Motions are given 4 hours for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
It is only a convention. Please show me the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Sir, if you send a word to the hon. Speaker he will tell you as to how much time is to be allotted for this Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
I have said that only two hours can be given for this discussion. Now, you can start.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend that an all party Parliamentary Committee be constituted to enquire thoroughly into the target and performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also ascertain as to why in the last 33 years, there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully.”

Sir, I assure Rao Sahib that there is no politics involved in this. I am trying to apprise you of the actual position, so that you may take remedial measures and improve the functioning of I.C.A.R. Sir, this organisation is doing more of drum beating and the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Even after 33 years of independence, about 75% of our country's population is below the poverty line. According to I.C.A.R. survey, which is a gross understatement, about 25% to 30% of the population are highly under-nourished. Our Nation spends an average of about Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores annually for Agricultural research, which is the basic institution for scientific growth of agriculture and allied areas. I.C.A.R. has been entrusted with the task of making some contribution to the growth of agriculture, but research has not all along been conducted, and whatever little was conducted, has not been in tune with the objective conditions of India, and not relevant to the present scientific and technological growth. Most of the persons were trained abroad but they are following the policies of perpetual dependence upon import.

The Planning and execution is designed to cater to the advantage of those, who believe in dependence on imports, as I have stated. There is an alarming news that after a gap of ten years, the Indo-US collaboration on research has again been activated. Their claims are hollow. For example they claims potatoes with disease-free seeds for production in the plains, Baisakhi Moong, Sabarbatisonara wheat, yellow opquec Maize—described as miracle maize, production of 82 quintals per hectare of bajra, buffalows lymphosarcoma—these and some other are their spurious claims.

ICAR is a hotbed of politics. It is, more or less, an all mutual protection and admiration society. ICAR although paid for by the Government of India still remains a

society, not a statutory body because it gives advantage to a limited few, so that they can have absolute control. This is a rich pasture for interested foreign lobby, particularly the United States of America; they are ensuring that the lobby of dependence on imports can function smoothly. There is a big communication gap. The reason is that the lab to land slogan is a hoax.

ICAR is a different world altogether. It has a selective approach for transfer of technology.

The Council consists of Ministers of Agriculture, Animal Husbandary and Fisheries from States, Members of Parliament and some other selected persons. But it is nothing but a show piece. It remains dormant throughout the year. Once a year they used to have a picnic party; they used to meet. Now the demand is that they should meet once a quarter. Prof. Ranga has taken the middle course that they should meet once in four months and that we accepted in deference to him. We request the Minister also to do that.

The primary duty of ICAR is to formulate policy, oversee execution and decide the course of action. Now, it has turned out to be something different, as I told you. There are demands from the States and from us that its meetings should be more frequent.

The governing body, the executive body are totally dominated by the Director General. They create extra-constitutional body under the President, Rao Sahab. Constantly they take shelter under his presidentship. This way they occupy dominant position in the final decision making power. ICAR is full of numerous clicks and factions. Many have got political God-fathers and do not want to move out of Delhi. ICAR has to go out of Delhi if it has to function effectively. Each faculty, each discipline must

be under independent charge. If you go into the details, you will be one with me. You are a right thinking person.

Let us go into some details. Let us take rice cultivation. The sabarmati variety is said to possess scented grain and is non-sticky. What happened to those who started cultivating this? They incurred heavy losses because they took seriously what the ICAR had recommended. China through genetic control and without using additional fertilizer has increased their production upto 30% and we are struggling here to remain what is there.

Let us take the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla; against the Director, there were serious complaints which have not been looked into properly. They highlighted late Blight and Wart affliction=20 years research. That similarly caused suffering to potato producers.

The National Commission for Agriculture has said that some of the ICAR institutes inherited glory in the scientific field, but now they are failing to maintain it. The Cuttack Rice Research Institute is 35 years old, but the rice yield in the neighbouring areas is declining. Between 1960-61 and 1972-73, the per hectare yield of rice has declined by 15% in Cuttack. The Sugarcane Breeding Institute at Coimbatore was started in 1912. The yield has fallen by 10%. [Something applies to tobacco, potato and many other items. Although increased areas are under coverage of high yielding varieties, thanks to the world fertilizer lobby, paddy, jawar, and bajra have not shown increased production and productivity in many areas have reversed.

Dr. Arakeri, Chairman, ASRB, in his letter dt. 6th March, 1980, blatantly pointed out :—

(1) Scientific achievements are rare ;

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

(2) Work carried out is unrelated to the objective of the Institute ;

(3) No continuity in programme achievements.

(4) Not tangible.

Specialised scientists made to work in different disciplines altogether. Now, Rao Sahib, you can ask a list from your Secretariat to get all these lists.

With food, moral fibre was seriously damaged because those who gave the food could change our political attitude to other countries also. Even today, there are serious imbalances and lack of assessment and planning in the sphere of agricultural production. No national plan for food production and supply is there. A glaring example has been the Soyabeans, the most precious vegetable food known so far. Import of Soyabeen and Soya-been oil is as under :—

1970-71 ₹. 78,956 MT

1978-79 . 3,50,617 MT

1980 (upto
July (3 months) 58,179 MT

The edible oil import is over Rs. 740 crores in December. Sir, international market price of edible oil is Rs. 450 per quintal, and here poisonous mixture is Rs. 1,550 per quintal. We can easily do it. But we are not doing it. During 1971-72 area under cultivation of Soyabeen was 32,000 hectares. Production is 22,400 MT. During 1979-80 the area has gone up to 4,19,000 hectares. The production was 3 lakhs MT. The imports mostly profited the Americans. Their paid lobbyists/agents ensure their market. As regards wheat, import apprehension cannot be ruled out this year. Mr. Minister, you do not know our wheat revolution. It happened only after the

arrival of the Mexican wheat seeds. The ICAR can hardly claim any credit for this. The tall claim of green revolution and self-sufficiency and break-through is nothing but a hoax. There is sabotaging of oil seeds growth. There are irresponsible and corrupt officials. After years of struggle, about Rs. 74,400 was granted to Calcutta University for research on quick maturing oil seeds in West Bengal. In West Bengal which consume a lot of edible oil, I.C.A.R. granted money to Calcutta University for doing research on quick maturing of oil seeds in the University. For this the Governing Body and the Standing Finance Committee sanctioned money in June, 79, and the money was not given till Jyotirmoy Bosu came back elected and bamboozle them. Nothing goes till then. In the latter part of March, 1980, the sowing season was over and the financial year was almost coming to a close. Now, they will say that Calcutta University did not send the proforma. My reply is, has the Calcutta University given the proforma before the release of the money? Answer is 'no'. Because it was sabotaging a Project. That is why they are forced to give it up.

Sir, about coconuts. Coconut is a big source of oil. The whole of South India lives on it. In Kerala, the coconut industry is under serious trouble. The coconut trees have some infectious disease. Plants are dying very fast. Coconut is a main source of income for rural people. The *per capita* production per hectare has come down. Pulses, poor man's only source of protein. *per capita* production in 1956-61 was 495kg. per hectare, not *per capita* average. Thanks to I.C.A.R., in 1974-79 production came down to 493 per hectare. Between 1974 and 1979, the net *per capita* availability is 43.9 grams per day. It is indeed a glorious thing for the ICAR that even the cheapest vegetable-protein in the world is not available to an Indian.

There is acute scarcity of animal protein. Price rise here is 500% to 700% in 10 years. And about milk, there is a great dependence on foreign countries for its supply. It is making us insolvent, and there is blackmail. Rumours are there that soyabean powder and soyabean milk are being adulterated, with imported skimmed milk, by spray-drying method. The country has been bluffed. The claim that there is an increase of 8 million tonnes in milk production is all fictitious. The White Revolution is another bluff to which the country has been subjected. The price of imported skimmed milk in 1970 was Rs. 1200 per M.T. Now it is around Rs. 11,000 per metric tonne.

The figures of imported skimmed milk powder between 1969 and 1980 was Rs. 27,375.16 per M.T. In 1976-77, it was Rs. 27,767. I will correct these figures. That is the commercial import, although they have kept it stagnant. I would request the Minister not to confuse me by talking of gifts and commercial imports. There are hidden channels to the extent of 19634 MT. It came as gift; it proves our dependence on others in the sphere of milk is colossal. In 1974-75, the quantity imported was 27,527.71 MT, including 15,000 MT of commercial import. In 1979-80, the total entry from abroad is 32,028 MT. Our dependence is increasing alarmingly. There are fictitious claims which baffle us. The Ministry claims a production of milk, for 1975-76 of 25 million MT, whereas according to the Central Statistical Organization (30th round) estimated production is 20 million MT for 1975-76.

Will the Minister kindly enlighten the House on this? This is how ICAR is meeting the essential needs of the poor people. They are helping multinationals.

Coming to mutton, its supply is in doldrums. In the matter of *per capita* availability matching with production, there is an alarming situation. Compared to other countries, our *per capita* animal protein consumption is one of the lowest. The key national institution is the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, with the examination of which I was entrusted. Its examination has really shocked me. I want to lay** its report on the Table of the Lok Sabha, since I owe it to this House, as whose representative I was there. I pray that it be multigraphed and given to all the Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Mr. Bosu, this report has got to be examined.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I have complied with all the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
We will have to examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
[After examination, kindly issue orders that it should be multigraphed and given to the Members—after examination. Say, 'Yes', Sir. Instead of a research institute, CFWRI could be called as the Institute for Butchery and Robbery. That is my own reading. Uneducated, ignorant farmers have done much better in sheep rearing. It is a deliberate act. Also callousness, corruption and total mismanagement.

Mr. Minister, I saw a question the other day, asking: Whether the Director is 'qualified'. They made a mistake in regard to the tense and composition of the question. I would

**The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

have asked: "Whether the Director 'was' qualified when he was recruited". And my answer is 'No'. But there are godfathers and you can buy a job in this country. There is no problem. This under-qualified man was made later, 'Professor of Eminence' at a special salary of Rs. 3,000/- a month. Rao Saheb, why is he still not suspended? Enough charges have been levelled by a committee which had gone in great depth into the matter and which had no malice and never known him earlier. It is a real case where serious mismanagement and corruption has come to light. Coming back to..

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : You have not been able to give even your full report so far.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is because, mind you, I do work in depth; I do not go about just on the surface.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : You have given only one part.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : But one part is enough for you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member was coming back to.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Coming back to oilseeds, in 1974-75, their import was negligible. In 1978-79, it has gone up to 1,42,636 MT. As far as fixed vegetable oil fats are concerned, in 1974-75, it was 30268 metric tonnes; in 1977-78, it was 12,88,125 metric tonnes.

As far as horticulture is concerned, it is also showing an equally dismal picture. The research in horticulture is not matching the requirements. The importance of horticulture is great and there is no break-through whatsoever, ICAR

has not got any major research station on fruits and vegetables in north India and in many other areas; only a sub-station at Bangalore is there. They are mainly working on mangoes. In north India and other areas, they must have a horticulture research centre and we must be able to compare ourselves with world standards. Gross revenue in horticulture earning is not attractive. There is low quality, no planting material, and poor management of orchards. There are no instructions of post-harvest handling and marketing. There are no guidelines on maturity standards and grade standards and suitable packing materials are not available. Therefore, horticulture is another area, which has been neglected and it has got a very bright future in this country. ICAR must take up intensive research work in this discipline to ensure future of plantations of outstanding merits. The quality of production per hectare has to be improved and thoroughly organised on scientific lines including post-harvest handling to make the horticulture production attractive.

The tale of poultry is a fairy tale. The figures given for public have no legs to stand upon. The Ministry of Agriculture and the ICAR are full of friends of multinationals. The eggs production in 1971 was 5340 million; in 1978-79, the growth was only 12,000 million eg.s. At this speed, the *per capita* supply would be less than 20 eggs per year. To increase 7000 million eggs about 35000 million birds would perhaps be required. Poultry industry has never had that many. I would like to ask Raosahib, is there rain fall of eggs in this country to match the figures that are coming out? We are still depending on imported stocks and yet ICAR/Ministry of Agriculture claim glory. There is a poultry myth—IVRI's claim—Broiler B-77 to weigh 1300 gms in 8 weeks. Where is it? Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you give us this

Broiler. In 1977, the import value of stock was Rs. 4 lakhs only. In 1979-80 (only three months) it went upto Rs. 11.09 lakhs. I would suggest most humbly that the Minister should recommend for all concerned officials an award of 'Bharat Ratna'!

As far as the cost of poultry feed is concerned, it is out of the reach of the common man. It is bringing rich dividend mainly to multinationals. If we come to Pisciculture, supply and demand/meteoric rise in price in the last decade, fish famine in fish eating States speaks for itself. I do not wish to elaborate it.

There are instances of super performance of institute. IVRI after spending Rs. 6-8 crores in Bangalore project has not yet been able to produce foot and mouth vaccine which is very much required in the country; and yet Hoechst, a multi national with their modest investment, is selling the same vaccine regularly.

Now, I come to the achievement audit which is very important. Achievement audit is essential to judge periodical performance of the institutes. They are in arrears miserably. When the report came, no follow-up action was taken. That is why I call ICAR Mutual Protection Admiration Society. Achievement auditors are always carefully selected and only pliable ones are taken. There are instances where the scientists are doing achievement audit of their own work. I will give you the name of Dr. Aya, ex-DDG (ICAR). There was hardly any achievement audit completed after 1973-74—seven years have been passed. There are four leading national institutes. One of them is IVRI. It should be run by C.B.I. Their audit has not been done at all.

No achievement audit was done for IARI after 1971; NDRI—1971/CSWRI—only 1965/70.

The position is worse in GATRI, CPCRI, SBI, CTRI, JRI, CIFT, CPRI, ILRI and so many places. ICAR is a paradise; "do what you like but keep the godfathers pleased." Central Institute's functions are by and large very dismal. I request Rao Sahib to have some confidence in some of his colleagues in Parliament. You need not come to the Opposition; we will assist you in the stupendous task of rescuing the nation from this bottomless pit of ICAR.

Coming to performance, in the co-ordinated research projects, the performance is dismal. The National Commission on Agriculture said: "Some of the research projects have turned out to be mere data collecting units in a routine manner to the detriment of research activities." Lab to Land programme was publicised as a major landmark. I would say in my language that the mountain has produced a mouse. 650 million people are there; 85 per cent of our people are the peasantry. You touch the fringe, the number is 50,000 people altogether.

How does ICAR function? That is also interesting. Expenditure summary of plan programme of ICAR shows that in 1975-76, 28 per cent of the total budget money was spent during the first six months; that leaves 72 per cent for the rest of the 6 months. 1979-80 was the worst; they could not spend more than 18 per cent in the first six months; in that year in March alone 50 per cent was spent. Should not your budget be need-oriented and spread over the entire year? In March, charitable saints become furiously active and in the last week of March they have no time to sleep; they spend sixty per cent of the left over 50 per cent.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

ICAR is a money spinning gadget for a fortunate few. Honestly, they cannot spend more than 60 per cent of the budget.

The National Commission on Agriculture has stated that *ad hoc* schemes should ordinarily be covered by plan and non-plan allocation of funds for research. It is not done. National priority schemes—that is another empty vessel with a big title but means nothing. They cover production of oil-seeds and pulses. What is happening? You go to the market. I do not want to mention the names of wealthy M.Ps. But those who bother about money, they know where the shoe is pinching.

Manpower resources exercise— It started in January 1979 for manpower resources, optimum utilisation per unit. Rao Sahib should enlighten the House on what has been done so far. Is it not a fact that ours is the third largest country in scientist population?

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Because of ICAR.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is why the condition of ICAR is so miserable. The top people are not able to make use of them honestly. There is very little coordination with the state governments. Regional stations are ignored and neglected; instead of improving they suggest closure. Regional committees are nothing but show pieces—*Sikondies*. To every other organisation like ICAR Parliament elects M.Ps. to the Board. Here only to the general body. Whose brilliant idea was it? Who played into the hands of bureaucracy? In a democracy, Legislature, executive, the judiciary work together. They work in a combined manner and do not let down your colleagues. You may have some day to sit on this side. One should know. I would

like to go anywhere, where it can work; I am not ashamed of it; I am not tired of it. But it is a question of being guided by corrupt and selfish bureaucracy and not to choose people's representatives has got into your blood. That is the whole trouble. How can institutes function? Your directors are very busy doing Bharat/Duniya Darsan. Week after week, month after month if they are touring 20 to 29 days a month? I have got some figures and at this rate we need five directors for each institute if we want to have a director to remain present throughout the month. Kindly make provision for five directors for that. The Director, IVRI in 1976-77 toured in one year 230 days. In 1977-78, it was 153 days and in 1979, it was 152 days. Directors CAZRI, CPCRI and CSSRI did not lag much behind. Besides, you have to be kind enough to consider the week-ends, the holidays, the casual and earned leaves. Of course, they are human beings. Therefore, the sum and substance of the balance-sheet is the bottom figure. That means, the Director need not attend the work at all. Rao Sahib, why don't you depute one of your junior colleagues as Minister for Absence in ICAR?

About motor vehicles, I am horrified to see their misuse—liberal use, misuse for private purposes and no pooling system. They do not believe in pooling system. The Public Undertakings Committee had strongly recommended, in order to stop misuse of public vehicles, to have a distinguishing paint for Government vehicles so that these cars are not seen near the cinema houses, night clubs, schools, etc. But this Government has done nothing.

Regarding treatment with scientists, there are a record number of suicides. There are widespread complaints of plagiarism and

preventing scientists from working freely. Sycophancy is a must in ICAR if you want to survive and do not want to prosper. Otherwise, you commit suicide or get out.

Mr. Rao has said in the last meeting that our scientists are going abroad for better chances. All of us are looking for better pastures. Do not isolate the scientists but see that they should be retained by treating them well ; and give them just enough to live with the children. It is not being done.

There are minimum work facilities, minimum amenities for scientists specially in remote and inaccessible areas. And the bosses behave not like scientists but like bureaucrats. That is what pains me most.

Even the Estimates Committee of Parliament, the highest body in the country, had made a specific recommendation. And who sat on the judgement ? The Director-General who is nothing but a Joint Secretary. The Director-General headed a petty sub-committee and sat on the judgement and rejected it. It is better that this Estimates Committee is wound up. Do not waste the country's rare money. The Committee said :

“The Committee felt that if the large number of memoranda received from the scientists is any indication, the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board has not been able to win the confidence of the scientists of the ICAR and the dissatisfaction among scientists in regard to the system of recruitment, as mentioned in the Report of the Enquiry Committee, is still persisting.”

I will give you the recent interesting instance. There was an advertisement No. 3/80 dated 11th December, 1980 in which it was

mentioned that for the job of Assistant Director-General of Fisheries, experience of 12 years in agricultural engineering is required. I would ask for whom the tailor is working ? The advertisement has been tailored to suit the conditions of whose nephew or whose son-in-law? Will he kindly find out.

Ultimately I would like to make certain suggestions.

Shift the ICAR's headquarter from the political God father of Delhi. ICAR should not remain in Delhi under any circumstances because Delhi has a peculiar whether condition as no healthy work, scientific work can be done in Delhi.

De-centralise faculties and disciplines. You cannot put animal husbandry or fisheries under a Director-General who is basically a plant genetics man. He cannot sit on judgement regarding that. It should be independent.

Create Central Reviewing Board with genuinely eminent scientists to oversee the functioning of your institutions.

Fully coordinate with State Governments.

Locate faculties and discipline headquarters in areas of major activity. If you want Tobacco Research Institute, it has to be in Andhra. If you want Jute Research Institute, it has to be in Bengal.

The Recruitment Board should be a multi-member Board and it should be a wing of the UPSC. If there is a Board interviewing or considering something, it should be 50:50—50% coming from the UPSC and 50% from the ICAR. It should not be under the control of ICAR or for that matter, Agriculture Ministry.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Improve relations with all grades of employees which are at the present moment, at a very very low ebb. There is serious dissatisfaction among them. They have genuine grievances in many places. If I bring all that, I will have to speak for three hours for that.

IARI should be treated as a deemed University and it should not come under the purview of the Recruitment Board. Its staffing pattern, staff conditions should be like other deemed universities.

Achievement Audit. I requested the Director-General through a most immediate letter sent by special messenger to readily provide—(i) total money spent by ICAR for research on each group, and each animal species during the last ten Years ; (2) the percentage area under improved varieties and practices during the last ten years. The reply is, “not available”. That is the ICAR, and that is the state of affairs.

I would request that a parliamentary committee should go into the whole thing, as I have indicated in my motion, so that the nation can know and the Government and the Minister can know—because I cannot hold him responsible for this state of affairs—what the ills are and the remedies may be found readily, promptly and as soon as possible, because if we do not produce enough to eat and when you will realise it too late, the country will be in for serious trouble.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
Motion moved :

“That this House do recommend that an All Party Parliamentary Committee be constituted to enquire thoroughly into the target and performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also ascertain as to why in

the last 33 years there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully.”

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka) : I am thankful to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for having initiated the debate on the functioning of the ICAR which is a premier institution for co-ordinating agricultural research in this country, but I am constrained to say that the way he has painted every facet of the ICAR's activity in black is not going to lead the debate here in the right direction. His mis-directed energy has made him to take a very lopsided view of the situation.

To say that the ICAR is responsible for everything wrong in the economy so far as agricultural production is concerned, is laying too much emphasis on the role of a single body.

The ICAR is performing a very useful function. It has its drawbacks, its lapses, there are quite a good number of reasons for making tangible improvements in its working, but to say that there is nothing right with the ICAR is a travesty of truth and far from reality.

He has stated that it is also responsible for the country's dependence on imports of foodgrains. This country is in the happy situation that it has been able to eliminate the import of foodgrains altogether. Last year, when there was a drought, it was able to absorb the shortfall, and no situation arose when imports became necessary.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has asked for more frequent meetings of the General Council; in fact, he said there should be a meeting of the General Council every four months. We have discussed this matter in the General Council. Since the Governing Body is meeting every three months, is it possible for the General Council to meet every four months? We are all agreed that there should be more frequent meetings, more in-depth discussions on the important aspects of the working of the ICAR.

I am fully confident that the entire body and the Minister have taken note of the suggestions made on that occasion.

I am happy to say that the ICAR has created one of the largest networks of agricultural research institutions in this country and develop a number of high-yielding varieties of important crops. The associated production technologies developed by the ICAR in the important food crops, like, wheat, rice, millets, are second to none in the world. It has taken the latest technology from the laboratories to the farmer. Although this important activity is the responsibility of the State Agricultural Departments, yet the ICAR has ably fulfilled its obligation by carrying out demonstrations and farm testing to verify the soundness of these new technology and its acceptability by them.

A number of schemes have been taken up. The most outstanding is the land to lab. programme which has created an impact on the farmers and agricultural production in our country. It is because of this that we have been able to raise not only our total quantity of foodgrains but also achieve higher levels of productivity. Everybody knows—Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu conveniently forgot to mention—that wheat production alone in the last 15 years has increased three times while the production of rice has been nearly doubled. Potato, cotton, sugarcane are some of the other examples where production break-throughs have been achieved. That itself indicates that the ICAR is undertaking activity in every major field of foodgrains production.

As regards rice, the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement project of ICAR with full participation of the Central Rice Research Institute has brought out a publication "Improved rice variety for different regions of India." These varieties and technologies, is properly put to use, can hold India to achieve not only self-sufficiency but also to meet its export goals. It has been demon-

strated on cultivators' own fields that there is a potential for increasing rice yields two to three times by using the latest technologies developed by the ICAR.

It has introduced nearly 22 high yielding varieties of rice and we find, in contrast to 1965-66, base year, when the production of rice was 30.58 million tonnes, it has increased to 53.82 million tonnes in 1978-79. Similarly, the productivity also increased correspondingly from 862 kg./ha. to 1340 kg./ha.

So far as wheat research programme is concerned, it has been possible to develop nearly 40 high-yielding dwarf varieties resistant to rust disease. In this important sphere of foodgrain production, taking the base year 1965-66 when production was just a 19.59 million tonnes, the wheat production has increased to 34.98 million tonnes and the productivity has also increased from 827 kg. per hectare to 1570 kg. per hectare.

So also in the field of maize, sorghum and bajra, the ICAR has been able to develop new varieties which have been able to raise the production of each one of them.

I would like to mention in this debate one important achievement which the ICAR has been able to make—in the field of pulses production where they have been able to develop quick-maturing short duration variety which could be introduced on irrigated non-traditional areas in intensive crop rotations and inter-cropping systems. We hope that the farmers would be able to adopt this new variety and the production of pulses, which has been lagging far behind, will be able to reach the required goal.

So also in the important field of oilseeds, a number of important varieties have been developed in both edible and non-edible oils, and the production of oilseeds has increased from 5.22 million tonnes in 1949-50 to 9.55 million tonnes in 1978-79. Dr. P. N. Tiwari's research work in this

[Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh]

field is a major development which may achieve a real break through

I would not like to refer to one of the crops on which the ICAR has made major contributions. Important among them are potato. In the field of potato production, the ICAR has been able to help the neighbouring countries, particularly Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Philippines and the Gulf countries by supplying improved varieties and improved technology.

In the context of crop improvement, to which Mr. Bosu made a reference, plant genetic resources have assumed greater significance during the past years, and the ICAR has organised collection and conservation of the germplasm bank. One could say with confidence that this Bureau, in its relatively short span of existence, has done a commendable job.

So also in the field of livestock productivity, dryland agricultural research project, pisciculture, in all these fields, the ICAR has made notable contributions which, I hope this House will take note of.

All these have led to the rise in food production in the country which has gone up from 50.82 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 131.37 million tonnes in 1978-79. This increase in production has been mainly due to the increase in per hectare yield, not merely because of the increase in acreage and even not merely due to the increase in irrigated areas, but notably because of the rise in productivity because of the adoption of new technologies, new varieties, especially the high-yielding varieties, and the increased use by the farmers of the latest technologies developed through research. As a result, in 1978-79 the overall productivity of food crops has increased from 522 kg/ha. (1950-51) to 1025 kg/ha. and this increase is in the two major crops on which the country's dependance is very much there, viz., wheat and rice.

18 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

Sir, Mr. Bosu has made reference to the Gajendragadkar committee report and the Estimates committee report. All the recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been adopted except with regard to its organisational set-up entrusting the task of recruitment to the UPSC. Even in these matters new policies have been adopted and the result has been very much beneficial to the working of ICAR especially with regard to the personnel policies. The council has made a major overhaul of its personnel policy and they have replaced the 'post-centred' system by 'scientist-centre' system so that the scientists can get lot of incentive to pursue their research projects.

I would like to say that all this does not mean that everything is well and bright with the ICAR. There have been some cases of suicide by scientists and several scientists have told that they are stifled and their research work is being suppressed and working conditions are lacking proper there. We are all very conscious of this fact and I have full confidence that the Agriculture Ministry, particularly the able Agriculture Minister, has taken note of the feelings of the scientists and has initiated steps to create a proper environment where research can flourish. I would only say that we should take an objective assessment of the entire situation there.

I would, therefore, plead with this House that while taking note of the lapses of the ICAR and the suggestions made to improve its working we should also take note of and express our appreciation of the work of the scientists so that their morale is not run down and this important activity of our national economy, is not under-mined.

I hope that this House will take Mr. Bosu's speech as only one side of the picture and that too, an exaggerated one. *(Interruption)* I cannot say it is biased but certainly it is not a balanced one. I hope that this House, while making all efforts to plead with the Government and all persons concerned for better working conditions for the scientists, will also take note of the efforts put in by our scientists and science managers as well who have been able to guide and coordinate research activities of the various institutions and universities in an efficient manner.

With these words, I hope that Mr. Bosu, while making a good point while presenting one side of the picture, will not press his Motion for adoption by this House, but would leave it to the Government to initiate proper steps in the right direction.

श्री रक्षाब मसूद : (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरम चैयरमैन साहब, मैं बामू साहब के इस मोशन को सपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इस का सपोर्ट इसलिये नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मैं और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब दोनों अपोजीशन पार्टीज से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, बल्कि मैं इस का सपोर्ट इस लिए कर रहा हूँ कि हम दोनों हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और हिन्दुस्तान का बकार हमारे पेशेजवर है।

अभी मेरे उम तरफ के भाई ने तकरीर की, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को इस को एक पार्टी की हैमियत से नहीं लेना चाहिए था। भाई० सी० ए० आर० में खराबियां हैं और बामू साहब ने भी जो एक एक्सट्रीम व्यू लिया है, वह नहीं लेना चाहिए था, बल्कि हमें उन खराबियों को जरूर देखना चाहिए था, तथा जो खराबियां हैं, उन खराबियों को दूर करने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उन को यह पता नहीं है कि श्री हरगोबिन्द खुराना साहब जब 400 रु० की मुलाजमत के लिए यहां आये थे, तो इन्हीं डायरेक्टरों में, जो आज आपके यहां

काम कर रहे हैं, उनमें से एक डायरेक्टर ने 400 रु० की मुलाजमत उनको नहीं दी थी। वह साइंटिस्ट जो अमरीका में जाकर नोबल प्राइस ले सकता है, वह आपके यहां 400 रु० की मुलाजमत नहीं ले सकता था। आपको सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर खराबियां कहां हैं और उन खराबियों को अगर आप यह सोचते रहें कि हुकूमत में रहने से सारी खराबियां अच्छी हो जायेंगी, या हम यह सोचते रहें कि सारी अच्छाइयों को बुराइयों की तरह पेश करने रहें, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि न आपको मुल्क से कोई हमदर्दी है और न हमको कोई मुल्क से हमदर्दी है। लिहाजा कोई भी बात हम लेकर चलें तो उसकी बुराइयों और अच्छाइयों दोनों को ध्यान में रखकर चलना चाहिए।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि पिछले 15 सालों के अन्दर साइंटिस्टों ने खुदकुशी कर ली, उनके खुदकुशी करने की कोई तो वजह होगी एक साइंटिस्ट को बनाने में हमारा कितना रुपया खर्च होता है और वह दिमाग अगर हम दोबारा चाहें तो शायद पैदा न कर सकें। वे दिमाग खत्म हो जाते हैं। हमारे शाह साहब ने सन 1972 में खुदकुशी की, जो कि डाक्टर थे और उसमें पहले जो कुछ वहां पर होता था, मेरा ख्याल है कि ज्यादातर लोगों को उसका इल्म नहीं था। लेकिन डा० शाह को खुदकुशी ने इस मुल्क के अन्दर एक सनसनी फैला दी, क्योंकि जब उन्होंने खुदकुशी की, तो एक नोट लिख कर छोड़ा था। जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि खुदकुशी मैं इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि शायद आज एक साइंटिस्ट की जान देने पर कल उन साइंटिस्टों को अच्छी जिन्दगी गुजारने का मौका मिले, जो बाकी रह जाते हैं। लेकिन क्या वह मौका नहीं मिला। उसके बाद भी मुस्तकिल खुदकुशी

[श्री रत्नादेव मसूद]

हो रही है। सन् 1976 में खुदकुशी हुई 1978 में एक खुदकुशी हुई और अभी पिछले दिनों एक महिला साइंटिस्ट ने कूदकर खुदकुशी की यह कान्टीन्यूअस प्रोसेस है जो मुस्तकिल तौर पर चल रहा है, इस को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा सकता। तमाम चीजें जो आइ० सी० ए० आर० कर रहा है, वह बेहतर कर रहा है, यह सोच कर बैठ जाय तो काम नहीं चल सकता। जब साहसिहब की खुदकुशी का वाक्या हुआ तो पार्लियामेंट में भी बड़ा हंगामा हुआ, मुल्क में भी आवाज उठी, उस के बाद एक गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी बैठाई गई, जिस की तरफ बासु साहब ने भी इशारा किया है। उस ने बहुत से मामलों में गहराई में जा कर अपनी रिक्मेण्डेशन दी, लेकिन उन रिक्मेण्डेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया। किस ने इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया, आप की गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं किया या हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं किया, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन यह सही है कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को बट्टे खाते में डाल दिया गया, उस पर ध्यान नहीं हुआ। अगर ध्यान हुआ तो सिर्फ इतना हुआ कि एग्जीक्यूटिव साइंटिस्ट्स के लिये एक रिक्वैरमेंट बोर्ड बना दिया गया, यानी पावर्स कन्सेन्ट्रेट करने की मुस्तकिल कोशिश की जाती रही। पावर्स के एक हाथ में कन्सेन्ट्रेट होने से नुकसान पहुंचने के ज्यादा चान्सेज है, फिर भी आप ने एक आदमी का बोर्ड बना दिया और वह आप के आइ० सी० ए० आर० के कहने के मुताबिक चलता है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो फस्टेशन साइंटिस्ट्स मरूट से था, वह जारी रहा और आज भी 70 कैसेज कोर्ट्स में चन रहे हैं। क्यों चल रहे हैं—आप बतलाइये? साइंटिस्ट इस लिये नहीं होता है कि वह अपना कर के कोर्ट में बैठा रहे, साइंटिस्ट

का फर्ज होता है कि वह कोई साइंटिफिक काम करे। आप अपने पेपर्स में कुछ भी दिखावा दें, लेकिन हम तो साइंटिस्ट का काम तब मानेंगे कि जो बीज सुधरे हुए बीज की शकल में हमें दिया जाता है, उस के ज्यादा बेहतर नतायज हमारी फील्ड में निकलें।

आइ० सी० ए० आर० एक बहुत ज्यादा बड़ी आर्गैनिजेशन हो गई है। इस के अण्डर में करीब 32 इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं और 50 हजार के करीब मुनाजमीन हैं। करोड़ों रुपये का इस का बजट है, जिस को चन्द लोगों के हाथों में कन्सेन्ट्रेट कर दिया गया है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है, वे लोग जो चाहते हैं वही होता है। जिस को प्रमाणन देना चाहते हैं उस को देते हैं जिस को नहीं देना चाहते उस को नहीं देते हैं, कोई मुनवाई नहीं होती है। एक सब से बड़ी प्राबलम यह है कि बेचारे साइंटिस्ट्स अपने पेपर्स भी पब्लिश नहीं करा सकते, क्योंकि उस में हेड-आफ-दि-डिपार्टमेंट की इजाजत की जरूरत होती है और वह उस में को-आथर के तौर पर अपना नाम रखवाना चाहते हैं जो साइंटिस्ट मान लेना है, उस को इजाजत मिल जानी है, वरना सजा दी जाती है। सजा भी इस तरह से दी जाती है—उन में तीन तरह के लोग हैं, एक तो वे जो फस्टेशन बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते, जो लड़ने का तरीका इस्तिहार कर लेते हैं, कोर्ट में या हुकमरानों की तरफ दौड़ते हैं। दूसरे वे लोग हैं जो सामोशी के साथ हेड-आफ-दि-डिपार्टमेंट को आथर मान लेते हैं, उस का हुकम मानते हैं, डायरेक्टर साहब के लिये सब्जी लाते हैं और तीसरे वे लोग हैं जो फस्टेट हो कर खुदकुशी कर लेते हैं। इस तरह की खुदकुशियां मुतवासर हो रही हैं, जिस को रोकने में ये लोग नाकाम रहे हैं आप कहे हैं कि आपने बहुत सा काम किया है। किस चीज पर काम किया है? गेहूं पर किया है। लेकिन गेहूं की मैक्सिकन

वैराडटी की टेक्नोलाजी आप ने इम्पोर्ट की थी, उस में कुछ रिसर्च आप ने की होगी—क्या इस को ही आप बहुत बड़ा काम समझते हैं ? हमारे यहां आज दालों की बहुत कमी है 1955 में हमारे यहां जो अवेलिबिलिटी थी, आज वह घट कर आधी रह गई है या आधी से कुछ ज्यादा है । यह क्यों घट गई ? जब आप यह कहते हैं कि आई० सी० ए० आर० बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह अवेबिलिटी क्यों घट गई ?

आप का एक सेन्दल पोटेटो रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट शिमला में है । आलू को एक बीमारी लग जाया करती है जिस का नाम "लेट ब्लाइट" है । इस बीमारी पर कोई दवा कारगर नहीं है । आप के इंस्टीट्यूट को कायम हुए 18 साल हो गए, आप 18 साल से रिसर्च कर रहे हैं, बतलाइये—क्या कोई दवा आप तैयार कर सके हैं ? कागज पर आप ने करी होगी, लेकिन फील्ड में अभी नहीं पहुंची है ।

आप ने एक प्रोग्राम दिया था—लैब टु लैंड । बहुत अच्छा प्रोग्राम था । मेरे जैसा किसान भी यह समझता था कि हमारे साइन्टिस्ट्स को जमीन पर काम करना चाहिए, किसान की जमीन पर ही प्रैक्टिकल करना चाहिये । लेकिन आप का जो यह लैब टु लैंड का प्रोग्राम है, इस का क्या हुआ । इस में आप ने तीन जोनल कोऑर्डिनेटर्स मुकरंर किये और आप की गलत पालीमीज की वजह से आप के डाइरेक्टरों के गलत ढंग से प्रेमराईज करने की वजह से दो जोनल कोऑर्डिनेटर्स तो इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं और मेरी मालूमत यह है कि तीसरा भी इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार है । जो रिसर्च आप करते हैं वह लैब में तो ठीक हो सकती है लेकिन लैंड में जा कर वह ठीक नहीं बैठती है । इसलिए मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इस में आप "लैब" तो रहने दीजिए लेकिन "लैंड" निकाल दीजिए ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप के यहां से गलत पेपर्स बगैर देखे शायद कर बिये गस्ते हैं और उन पर आप इनाम भी दे देते हैं । अभी हमारे यहां लखनऊ में

शूगरकेन की रिसर्च करने के लिए जो इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ शूगरकेन है, उन्होंने बड़े जोर शोर से और पाम्प एण्ड जो के साथ एक पेपर शायद किया कि हमने गन्ने की बीमारी को दूर करने का तरीका निकाल लिया है और वह यह है कि गन्ने को आधा घंटा गरम हवा दे दी जाए । बजाय कोई बीमारी की दवा निकालने के उन्होंने गरम हवा देने का तरीका निकाला । आम खुद सोच सकते हैं कि गरम हवा देने के लिए किसान कहां से पहले एक हीटर खरीदेगा और एक पंखा खरीदेगा और फिर उस को गरम हवा देगा लेकिन चलो यह भी कर लिया जाए अगर कुछ हासिल हो । कोयम्बटूर में जो आप का शूगरकेन ब्रीगिड इंस्टीट्यूट है, उस ने इस गरम हवा देने के तरीके के बारे में यह कहा कि यह बिल्कुल बकवास है और ऐसा कोई तरीका गन्ने की बीमारी को दूर करने का नहीं है जैसा लखनऊ इंस्टीट्यूट वाले कह रहे हैं । तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आप के यहां यह काम हो रहा है । इस तरह से मैंने आप को पोटेटो के बारे में बताया है, गन्ने के बारे में मैंने बताया है, दालों के बारे में बताया है । धान में कुछ वैरायटीज जरूर निकली है लेकिन अच्छे चावल की वैरायटी अभी तक कोई नहीं निकली है और जिस के बारे में आप ने बहुत जोर शोर से निकाला है, उस की पैदावार हाफ है । यह जो इम्प्रिंट है, इस में इस के बारे में पूरा दिया हुआ है । आप ने कह दिया कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु बिल्कुल गलत कहते हैं, यह सही बात नहीं है । यह कह देना कि उन्होंने सारी बातें गलत कही हैं, यह एक बिल्कुल गलत तरीका है । हमें ठंडे दिल से और सही तरीके से सोचना चाहिये साइंटिस्ट्स जान दें और हम खामोशी से देखें कि मर रहे हैं तो मरने दें, यह सही बात नहीं है । एक साइंटिस्ट बड़ी मुश्किल से पैदा होता है । हम तो चाहते

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

है कि एक मजदूर भी न मरे। गलत तरीके से प्रेसॅराइज हो कर घाप के साइंटिस्ट्स मर रहे हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि घाप इस सिलसिले में जरूर कुछ बाम करें वरना जिस तरीके से घाप हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स परेशान हैं और फेस्ट्रेंड है और खुदकशी कर रहे हैं अगर वही सिलसिला जारी रहा, तो एक दिन हिन्दुस्तान में साइंटिस्ट्स नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह जाएगी। मैंने घाप को खुराना साहब के बारे में पहले बताया कि उन्होंने यहां पर 400 रुपये की मुलाजमत चाही थी लेकिन वह भी जब उन को नहीं मिली, तो वे अमेरिका चले गये और वहां जाकर उन्होंने नोबल प्राइज लिया। यही हालत अगर यहां रही तो कैसे कोई साइंटिस्ट यहां रह सकेगा। इसलिए मैं ज्योतिमय बसु माहब से इस बारे में मुत्तफिक हूं और इस सिलसिले में एक दरखास्त घाप से यह करता हूं कि एक चीज तो घाप यह करें कि हेडक्वार्टर को घाप दिल्ली में खिफ्ट कर दें। यह सब में ज्यादा बीमारी की जड़ है क्योंकि दिल्ली में अगर हेड क्वार्टर रहेगा, तो घाप से ले कर नीचे तक के जितने लोग हैं वे सब इन के मामलों में इन्टरफियर करते हैं और जब तक यह इन्टरफियरेंस चलता रहेगा, जब तक यह इन्टरफियरेंस साइंटिस्टों के मामले में होता रहेगा। तब तक कोई साइंटिफिक रिसर्च नहीं होगी। एपान्टमेंट्स के लिए घाप की इस्टीमेटम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में रिकमेंडेशन है और गजेंद्रगडकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी रिकमेंडेशन है। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि इस के अन्दर घाप यू० पी० एस० सी० के कुछ लोगों को लीजिए कुछ सी०एस०आई०आर० के लोगों को लीजिए और एक ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी बनाइए और उस को स्टेटूटरी प्राथेरीटी दीजिए ताकि एपबान्टमेंट्स के अन्दर कोई घपला न हो और साइंटिस्ट्स में जो एपबान्टमेंट्स और

प्रमोशन के बारे में कस्ट्रेंशन होता है, वह न हो। सब में ज्यादा फस्ट्रेंशन साइंटिस्ट्स में इन्हीं मामलात में है। कई जगहें ऐसा हो चुका है और जैसा अभी श्री ज्योतिमय बसु ने कहा है कि किसी घादमी को एडजस्ट करने के लिए 12 साल के एक्सपीरियन्स की बात रख दी और यह रख दिया कि वह डाक्टरेट इन फीशरीज होना चाहिए। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है डाक्टरेट इन फीशरीज कहीं नहीं है और जब यह डिप्टी इनएगजिस्टेंस नहीं है, तो कैसे घादमी मिल सकता है।

श्री ज्योतिमय बसु : दामाद साहब को नौकरी देने की बात है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : किसी दोस्त अजीज को नौकरी देने में माइटीफिट रिमर्च नहीं चल सकता है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : (कानपुर) वेनिगंडन होमरीटेल में चल सकता है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : घाप के इनाज के लिए जरूरी है क्योंकि जब तक इनाज नहीं होगा, तब तक काम ठीक नहीं होगा।

इन मिफारिजान के साथ मैं श्री ज्योतिमय बसु के मोशन को स्ट्रॉगली सपोर्ट करना हूं।

[عمری رشید مسعود (سہارن پور) :

محترم چھترمن صاحب مہن باسو صاحب کے اس موشن کو سپورٹ کرنے کے لئے کہتا ہوا ہوں - مہن اس کا سپورٹ اس لئے نہیں کر رہا ہوں کہ مہن اور شری جھونر موئے باسو صاحب دونوں اپوریشن پارٹنرز سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں بلکہ مہن اس کا سپورٹ اس

لئے کر رہا ہوں کہ ہم دونوں
ہندوستانی ہیں اور ہندوستان کا وقار
ہمارے پدھن نظر ہے -

ابھی - پورے بس طرف کے بھائی
نے تقریر کی میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
ان کو بھی اس کو ایک پارٹی کی
حیثیت سے نہیں لہنا چاہئے تھا -
آئی - سی - اے - آر - میں خرابیاں
ہیں اور بسو صاحب نے بھی جو
ایک ایکسٹریم ویو لہا ہے وہ نہیں
لہنا چاہئے تھا بلکہ ہمیں ان
خرابیوں کو ضرور دیکھنا چاہئے تھا
اور جو خرابیاں ہیں ان خرابیوں کو
دور کرنے کے لئے کوشش کرنی چاہئے
تھی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شاید
ان کو یہ پتہ نہیں ہے کہ شری
ہرگوبند کھورانہ صاحب جب ۴۰۰ روپے
کی ملازمت کے لئے یہاں آئے تھے تو
انہیں ڈائریکٹرس میں جو آج آپ کے
یہاں کام کر رہے ہیں ان میں سے
ایک ڈائریکٹر نے ۴۰۰ روپے کی
ملازمت ان کو نہیں دی تھی - وہ
سائنٹسٹ جو امریکہ میں جا کر
ڈبل پوائنٹ لے سکتا ہے وہ آپ کے یہاں
۴۰۰ روپے کی ملازمت نہیں لے سکا
تھا - آپ کو سوچنا پڑے گا کہ آخر
خرابیاں کہاں ہیں اور ان خرابیوں
کو اگر آپ یہ سوچتے رہیں کہ حکومت
میں رہنے سے ساری خرابیاں اچھی
ہو جائیں گی یا ہم یہ سوچتے رہیں
کہ ساری اچھائیاں اچھالیں گی براہوں

کی طرح پدھن کرتے رہیں تو اس کا
مطلب یہ ہے کہ نہ آپ کو ملک سے
کوئی ہمدردی ہے اور نہ ہم کو کوئی
ملک سے ہمدردی ہے - لہذا کوئی
بھی بات ہم لیکر چاہیں تو اس کی
برائیوں اور اچھائیوں دونوں کو دھیان
میں رکھ کر چلنا چاہئے -

میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا
وجہ ہے کہ پچھلے ۱۵ سالوں کے اندر
سائنٹسٹوں نے خود کشی کر لی
ان کے خود کشی کرنے کی کوئی تو
وجہ ہوگی - ایک سائنٹسٹ کو بلانے
میں ہمارا کتنا روپیہ خرچ ہوتا ہے
اور وہ دماغ اگر ہم دوبارہ چاہیں تو
شاید پیدا نہ کر سکیں - وہ دماغ
ختم ہو جاتے ہیں - ہمارے شاہ صاحب
نے سالہ ۱۹۷۰ء میں خود کشی کی
جو کہ ڈاکٹر تھے اور اس سے پہلے جو
کچھ وہاں پر ہوتا تھا میرا خیال ہے
کہ زیادہ تر لوگوں کو اس کا علم نہیں
تھا - لیکن ڈاکٹر شاہ کی خود کشی
نے اس ملک کے اندر ایک سلسلی
پھیلا دی کیوں کہ جب انہوں نے
خود کشی کی تو ایک نوبت لکھ کر
چھوڑا تھا - جس میں انہوں نے لکھا
تھا کہ خود کشی میں میں اس لئے
کر رہا ہوں کہ شاید آج ایک
سائنٹسٹ کی جان دینے پر کل ان
سائنٹسٹوں کو اچھی زندگی گزارنے کا
موقع ملے جو باقی رہ جاتے ہیں -
لیکن کیا وہ موقع ملا - نہیں ملا -

[شری رشید مسعود]

اس کے بعد بھی مستقل خود کشی ہو رہی ہیں۔ سہ ۱۹۷۶ء میں خود کشی ہوئی ۱۹۷۸ء میں ایک خود کشی ہوئی اور ابھی پچھلے دنوں ایک مہلہ سائنسٹ نے خود کشی کی۔ یہ کنگڈومیشن پروسسز ہے جو مستقل طور پر چل رہا ہے۔ اس کو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ تمام چیزیں جو آئی۔ سی۔ اے۔ آر۔ کر رہا ہے وہ بہتر کر رہا ہے یہ سرج کر بیٹھ جائیں تو کام نہیں چل سکتا۔ جب شاہ صاحب کی خودکشی کا واقعہ ہوا تو پارلیمنٹ میں بھی بہت ہوا ہلکا ہوا ملک میں بھی آواز آئی۔ اس کے بعد ایک کھیڈرکڈ کر کمیٹی بنوائی گئی جس کی طرف بارہو صاحب نے بھی اشارہ کیا ہے۔ اس نے بہت سے معاملوں میں گہرائی میں جا کر اپنی رکنیشن دیں لیکن ان ریگولیشن کو کھیڈرکڈ نہیں کیا گیا۔ کس نے اسمبلی میں نہیں کہا آپ کی گورنمنٹ نے نہیں کیا یا ہ۔ اری گورنمنٹ نے نہیں کہا میں اس میں نہیں جانا چاہتا لیکن یہ صحیح ہے کہ اس کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کو بتے کھاتے میں ڈال دیا گیا اس پر عمل نہیں ہوا۔ اگر عمل ہوا تو صرف اتنا ہوا کہ ایکریکلچر سائنسٹ کے لئے ایک ریگولیشن ہو رہی ہے اس کا یہاں بھی عمل ہوا ہے۔ اس کو پرموشن دینا چاہتے

کی جاتی رہی۔ پاورس کے ایک ہانہ میں کھیڈرکڈ ہونے سے نقصان پہلے کے زیادہ چانسز ہوتے ہیں۔ پھر بھی آپ نے ایک آدمی کا بورڈ بنا دیا اور وہ آپ کے آئی۔ سی۔ اے۔ آر۔ کے کھلنے کے مطابق چلتا ہے۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ جو فوسٹریشن سائنسٹس میں شروع سے تھا وہ جاری رہا اور آج بھی ۷۰ کھس کورٹس میں چل رہے ہیں۔ کیوں چل رہے ہیں آپ بتائیے۔ سائنسٹس اس لئے نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ وہ جھگڑا کرے کورٹ میں بیٹھا رہے سائنسٹ کا فرض ہوتا ہے کہ وہ کوئی سائنسٹک کام کرے۔ آپ اپنے پھر میں کچھ بھی دکھایں لیکن ہم تو سائنسٹ کا کام تب مانینگے کہ جو بیچ سدرے ہوئے بیچ کی شکل میں ہمیں دیا جانا ہے اس کے زیادہ بہتر نتائج ہماری فیلڈ میں نکالیں۔

آئی۔ سی۔ اے۔ آر۔ ایک بہت زیادہ بڑی آرگنائزیشن ہو گئی ہے۔ اس کے اندر میں قریب ۳۲ انسٹی ٹیوٹ ہیں اور ۵۰ ہزار کے قریب ملازمین ہیں۔ کورڈوں، روپیہ، اس کا بجٹ ہے۔ جس کو چند لوگوں کے ہانہوں میں کھیڈرکڈ کر دیا گیا ہے۔ نتیجہ یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ لوگ جو چاہتے ہیں وہی ہوتا ہے۔ جس کو پرموشن دینا چاہتے

ہیں اس کو دیتے ہیں جس کو
 نہیں دینا چاہتے اس کو نہیں دیتے
 ہوں کوئی سلوائی نہیں ہوتی ہے -
 ایک سب سے بڑی پروگرام یہ ہے کہ
 پہنچانے - سائنسٹس اپنے پیہرس بھی
 پہنیں نہیں کرا سکتے کیونکہ اس
 میں ہیڈ آف دی ٹیہارٹمنٹ مان
 لیتا ہے اس کو عزت مل جاتی ہے
 ورنہ سزا دی جاتی ہے - سزا بھی
 اس طرح سے دی جاتی ہے - ان میں
 تین طرح کے لوگ ہیں ایک تو وہ
 جو فریسٹیشن برداشت نہیں کر سکتے
 جو لڑنے کا طریقہ اختیار کر لیتے ہیں
 کورٹ میں یا حکمرانوں کی طرف
 دوڑتے ہیں - دوسرے وہ لوگ ہیں
 جو خاموشی کے ساتھ ہیڈ آف دی
 ٹیہارٹمنٹ کو آتے مان لیتے ہیں
 اس کا حکم مانتے ہیں ڈائریکٹر
 صاحب کے لئے سبزی لاتے ہیں اور
 تیسرے وہ لوگ ہیں جو فریسٹیشن
 ہو کر خود کشی کر لیتے ہیں - اس
 طرح کی خودکشیوں متواتر ہو رہی
 ہیں جس کو روکنے میں یہ لوگ
 نا کام رہے ہیں -

آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپ نے بہت
 سا کام کیا ہے - کس چیز پر کام کیا
 ہے - گیہوں پر کیا ہے - لہکن گیہوں
 کی میکسین ورائٹی کی ٹیکنالوجی
 آپ نے امپورٹ کی تھی اس میں کچھ
 ڈیسرچ آپ نے کی ہوگی - کیا اس کو
 ہی آپ بہت بڑا کام سمجھتے ہیں -

ہمارے یہاں آج دالوں کی بہت کمی
 ہے - ۱۹۵۵ء میں ہمارے یہاں جو
 ایویلیبلٹی تھی آج وہ گھٹ کر آدھی
 رہ گئی ہے یا آدھی سے کچھ زیادہ
 ہے - یہ کہیں گھٹ گئی - جب آپ
 یہ کہتے ہیں کہ آئی - سی - اے - آر -
 بہت اچھا کام کر رہا ہے تو میں
 پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ایویلیبلٹی
 کہیں گھٹ گئی -

آپ کا ایک سینٹرل پونٹو ڈیسرچ
 انسٹیٹیوٹ شملہ میں ہے - آلو کو
 ایک بیماری لگ جایا کرتی ہے جس
 کا نام دہ لومٹ و لائٹ ہے - اس
 بیماری پر کوئی دوا کارگر نہیں ہے -
 آپ کے انسٹیٹیوٹ کو قائم ہونے
 ۱۸ سال ہو گئے - آپ ۱۸ سال سے
 ڈیسرچ کر رہے ہیں بتائیے کیا کوئی
 دوا آپ تیار کر سکے ہیں - کانڈ پر
 آپ نے کر لی ہوگی لہکن فیڈ میں
 ابھی نہیں پہنچی ہے -

آپ نے ایک پروگرام دیا تھا -
 لہب تو لہڈ - بہت اچھا پروگرام
 تھا - میرے جیسا کسان بھی یہ
 سمجھتا تھا کہ ہمارے سائنسٹس کو
 زمین پر کام کرنا چاہئے کسان
 کی زمین پر ہی پریکٹیکل کرنا
 چاہئے - لہکن آپ کا جو یہ لہب تو
 لہڈ کا پروگرام ہے اس کا کیا ہوا -
 اس میں آپ نے تین زونل
 کوآرڈینیشن کوآرڈینیشن مقرر کئے
 اور آپ کی فلٹ پالوسوز کی وجہ سے

[شری رشید مسعود]

آپ کے ڈائریکٹروں کے غلط دھنگ سے پروپیشنرز کرنے کی وجہ سے دو زونل کوارٹریٹیو ڈس تو استعفی دے چکے ہیں اور میری معلومات یہ ہے کہ تیسرا بھی استعفی دینے کے لئے تیار ہے۔

جو ریسرچ آپ کرتے ہیں وہ لہب میں تو ٹھیک ہو سکتا ہے لیکن لہڈ میں جا کر وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے میں تو یہ کہوں گا کہ اس میں آپ لہب تو دہلے دیجئے لیکن لہڈ نکال دیجئے۔

ایک دوسری بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے یہاں سے غلط پیپرس بنھر دیکھ شائع کر دیئے جاتے ہیں اور ان پر نام بھی دے دیتے ہیں۔ ابھی ہمارے یہاں لکھنؤ میں شوگر کھن کی ریسرچ کرنے کے لئے جو انڈین انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف شوگر

کھن ہے انہوں نے بڑے زور شور سے اور پلپ ایلڈ شو کے ساتھ ایک پھہر شائع کیا کہ ہم نے کلمے کو آدھا کھلتے گرم دوا دے دی جائے۔ ہجائے کوئی بیماری کی دوا نکالنے کے انہوں نے گرم دوا دینے کا طرز کا!۔ آپ خود سوچ سکتے ہیں کہ گرم دوا دینے کے لئے کسان کہان سے پہلے ایک ہیٹر خریدے گا اور ایک پلکھا خریدے گا اور پھر اس کو گرم دوا دینے دے گا۔ لیکن چلو یہ بھی کر لیا جائے اگر کچھ حاصل ہو۔ کونہیٹر میں جو

آپ کا شوگر کھن بڑھنگ انسٹی ٹیوٹ ہے اس نے اس گرم دوا دینے کے طریقے کے بارے میں کہا کہ یہ بالکل بکواس ہے اور ایسا کوئی طریقہ کلمے کی بیماری کو دور کرنے کا نہیں ہے جیسا لکھنؤ انسٹی ٹیوٹ والے کہہ رہے ہیں۔ تو میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کے یہاں یہ کام ہو رہا ہے۔ اس طرح سے میں نے آپ کو پوتھو کے بارے میں بتایا ہے کلمے کے بارے میں میں نے بتا دیا ہے دالوں کے بارے میں بتا دیا ہے۔ دھان میں کچھ ورائٹرز ضرور نکلی ہیں لیکن اچھے چارل کی ورائٹی ابھی تک کوئی نہیں نکلی ہے اور جس کے بارے میں آپ نے بہت زور شور سے نکالا ہے اس کی پیداوار ہاف ہے۔ یہ جو اہمیت ہے اس میں اس کے بارے میں دیا ہوا ہے۔

آپ نے کہہ دیا کہ شری جھوتر موئے ہاسو بالکل غلط کہتے ہیں یہ صحیح بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ کہہ دینا کہ انہوں نے سارے باتیں غلط کہی ہیں یہ ایک بالکل غلط طریقہ ہے۔ ہمیں تھلڈے دل سے اور صحیح طریقے سے سوچنا چاہئے۔ سائنٹسٹس جان دے دیں اور ہم خاموشی سے دیکھیں کہ مر رہے ہیں تو مرنے دیں یہ صحیح بات نہیں ہے۔ ایک سائنٹسٹ بڑی مشکل سے پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ ہم تو چاہتے ہیں کہ ایک ہزدور بھی نہ مرے۔

فلاط طریقے سے پریس وائز ہو کر آپ کے سائنٹسٹ مہر رہے ہیں - تو مہرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ آپ اس سلسلہ میں ضرور کچھ کام کریں ورنہ جس طریقے سے آج ہمارے سائنٹسٹ پریشان ہیں اور فریگزیتڈ ہیں اور خود کشی کر رہے ہیں اگر یہی سلسلہ جاری رہا تو ایک دن ہندوستان میں سائنٹسٹ نام کی کوئی چیز نہیں رہ جائیگی - میں نے آپ کو کھورانا صاحب کے بارے میں پہلے بتایا ہے کہ انہوں نے یہاں پر ۴۰۰ روپے کی ملازمت چاہی تھی لیکن وہ بھی جب ان کو نہیں ملی تو وہ امریکہ چلے گئے - اور وہاں جا کر انہوں نے نوبل پرائز لیا - یہی حالت اکثر یہاں رہی تو کیسے کوئی سائنٹسٹ یہاں رہ سکتا ہے - اس لئے میں جھوٹر موئے باسو صاحب سے اس بارے میں متفق ہوں اور اس سلسلہ میں ایک درخواست آپ سے یہ کرنا ہوں کہ ایک چھبڑ تو آپ یہ کریں کہ ہیڈ کوارٹر کو آپ دلی سے شفٹ کر دیں - یہ سب سے زیادہ ہماری کی چیز ہے - کیونکہ دلی میں اگر ہیڈ کوارٹر رہے گا تو آپ سے لے کر نیچے تک کے جتلیے لوگ ہیں وہ سب ان کے معاملوں میں انٹر فیرر کرتے ہیں اور جب تک یہ انٹر فیرر چلتا رہے گا جب تک یہ انٹر فیرر سائنٹسٹوں کے معاملے میں ہوتا رہے گا تب تک کوئی سائنٹسٹک ریسرچ

نہیں ہوگی - ایہوائٹمنٹس کے لئے آپ کی ایہوائٹمنٹس کمیٹی کی رپورٹ میں رکنڈیشن ہیں - اور کچھ ممبر گڈر کمیٹی کی رپورٹ میں بھی رکنڈیشن ہیں مہرا ایسا کہنا ہے کہ اس کے اندر آپ یو - پی - ایس - سی - کچھ لوگوں کو لہجئے کچھ سی - ایس - آئی - آر - کے لوگوں کو لیجئے - اور ایک جوائنٹ کمیٹی بنائیے اور اس کو اسٹوڈیوٹری آنہورٹی دیجئے تاکہ ایہوائٹمنٹ مینٹ کے اندر کوئی کھپلا نہ ہو اور سائنٹسٹس میں جو ایہوائٹمنٹ مینٹس اور پرموشن کے بارے میں فرسٹریشن ہونا ہے وہ نہ ہو - سب سے زیادہ فرسٹریشن سائنٹسٹس میں انہیں معاملات میں ہے - کئی جگہ ایسا ہو چکا ہے اور جھسا ابھی شری جھوٹر موئی باسو نے کہا ہے کہ کسی آدمی کو ایڈجسٹ کرنے کے لئے ۱۲ سال کے ایکسپیریانس کی بات رکھ دی اور یہ رکھ دیا کہ وہ ڈاکٹریٹ ان فزیز ہونا چاہئے - جہاں تک معلوم ہے ڈاکٹریٹ ان فزیز کہیں نہیں ہے اور جب یہ ٹکری ان ایکزسٹنس نہیں ہے تو کیسے آدمی مل سکتا ہے - کسی دوست عزیز کو نوکری دینے سے سائنٹفک ریسرچ نہیں چل سکتا ہے -

شری عارف محمد خان

(سہارن پور) : ولکنڈن دسہتالی مہن
چل سکتا ہے -

شری رشید مسعود : آپ کے علاج کے

لئے ضروری ہے کیونکہ جب تک علاج
نہیں ہوگا تب تک کام ٹھیک نہیں
ہوگا -

ان سفارشات کے ساتھ میں شری
جھوٹر موئے ہاسو کے موشن کو
اسٹرونگلی سہورت کرتا ہوں -]

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : I have been under the impression that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is a knowledgeable person. Now, today, Sir, if you listen what he is saying in his speech, you will see that he has shown that his knowledge is two decades old. Now, he says that in 1970, PL-480 is ten years old. That again proves that his knowledge is ten years old. That was a time when out of three breads consumed by us, one bread was being imported from America. Today, the position has reversed. We are eating food-grains and we are exporting out of three breads, one bread to Russia and other friendly countries. That he does not know and he thought that these scientists are Congress-I members. Sir, just like he attacks Members of Parliament, of Congress I or Ruling Party, he has attacked the scientists in the same tone. Sir, scientists are doing very good work in this country. They are not only equal to the other scientists of the world but superior to other scientists of the world, and specially brilliant cadres are there, and specially during last ten years, they have covered the whole countryside with their research. The food production in 1950 was only 5 crores

tonnes. But it is 13 crores of tonnes today and how it has happened ? It has happened only on account of the efforts of our scientists and they have done wonderful work. They must be appreciated. I appreciate very much our scientists. They are the pride of the country and they are producing wealth in this country. They must be treated very honourably and our Mr. Rao Birendra Singh is giving full freedom to the scientists and they have got full freedom. If there are any grievances of any of these scientists, they can immediately bring to the notice of Mr. Bosu himself. Why it is not brought to the notice of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu ? Whenever such things are brought to our notice, immediately we bring them to the notice of the Government and get them redressed. Mr. Bosu said that scientists have got a god-father. Here Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has got neither God nor god-father. If at all he has got, they are in other countries, not in India.

Sir, ICAR has to go out of Delhi. This is the demand persistently being made by the Opposition. Sir, if this sort of demand is entertained, the Opposition will demand that the Parliament, the whole Government of India, should move out of Delhi. What is this ? That is the point. Shri Ranga said that it is correct. The Parliament should meet in Delhi and also in Hyderabad. There is a demand for that also.

Sir, now they said there are teams of Directors and Officers going to foreign countries. Why should not our scientists and specially our Directors go to foreign countries ? There should be no ban and there should be full freedom so that they may learn and teach other countries what is being done in our country.

Sir, as a matter of fact, I request the Minister to encourage as many scientists to go out of India as possible.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : There will be none left in India then.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

If some scientists go, we have got many to replace them. Sir, now our scientists are bringing out general bulletins, periodicals, reports and most of them, are without any price and they are doing wonderful work. It must be appreciated.

I don't want to go into details about all the improved varieties of seeds. They have done research on 23 varieties of foodgrains. Now the produce is being improved. They have proved that our land is capable of producing 3 times more than what it is producing. We have to take advantage of all these things. They are now developing seeds which will resist all the diseases. We have to take advantage of them also.

It was said that there is shortage of foodgrains in our country. The other day I happened to be in Calcutta. In the Calcutta shops, there is plenty of rice which is available at controlled price. If Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu wants to contradict it, let him go to Calcutta and do it. There is so much of foodgrains. We are exporting foodgrains to Russia and neighbouring countries. A day will come when we will be able to export a lot of foodgrains.

Now about pulses and oilseeds. There are many research stations, located not only in Delhi but also in Hyderabad and other places. There are 21 agricultural universities and several agricultural colleges. They are all research centres. We should not think that the Pusa Institute is the only research centre. There are so many scientists working in other centres, and doing very good work.

ICAR has made this country very prosperous. The milk yield has gone up. Fisheries have been developed well. Our Bengali friends can take as much fish as they like, not only from the sea, but also from inland waters.

About groundnut and other things also, I can speak. But I don't want to take the time of the House. I

congratulate every scientist working in this country, and also congratulate our Minister Mr. Birendra Singh Rao and other Ministers. In the end, I request him to give all facilities to the scientists. The Minister should call the scientists and ask them how much money they want and what facilities they want; and as per their requirements, these things should be sanctioned. Scientists should not be equated with IAS and similar officers. Scientists work for 24 hours a day, and are all the time thinking about research. They should be treated nicely. We appreciate the good work done in the ICAR.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) :

सभापति महोदय, आई० सी० ए० आर० पर जब हम यहां श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु के प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो यह विषय ऐसा नहीं है कि जिसमें राजनीति का कोई पट आए और मैं उनमें से भी नहीं हूँ कि जो यह कह कर चलेंगे कि आई० सी० ए० आर० ने देश के अन्दर कृषि के विकास के अन्दर कुछ नहीं किया है, निश्चित रूप से उसका कुछ योगदान है, लेकिन मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से, श्री राव से जो विशेष रूप से भी स्वयं कृषि पंडित हैं और कृषि में दिनचर्या लेते हैं, उन्हीं पर यह प्रश्न छोड़ना चाहूंगा कि आई० सी० ए० आर० जिसका पुनर्गठन हमने सन् 64 में किया और रीऑर्गनाइजेशन के बाद जितने भी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स थे और सेक्शंस थे एग्रीकल्चर में संबंधित हमने सारे ट्रांसफर आई० सी० ए० आर० में किए आर आई० सी० ए० आर० की जितनी एक्टिविटीज देश के अन्दर, सारी फील्ड के अन्दर हुई उसको देखते हुए और भारत सरकार प्रतिवर्ष जो लगभग सौ करोड़ रूपए दे रही है और सैसफण्ड अलग है, इस तुलना में अगर हम इसकी प्रगति को आंके तो क्या हमारा दिन अपने आप से कहता है कि सन 1929 में स्थापित और खासकर के 1964 के बाद जिस प्रकार की उसकी स्थिति

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

आई, जो कुछ हिन्दुस्तान सरोखं कृषि प्रधान देश के अन्दर इस संस्था द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए था, क्या उसने किया है ? आज हमें इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। यह एक विषय ऐसा है जो बहुत ही गम्भीर है और इधर से और उधर से भी काफी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं कुछ एक इस्टीमिड हो देना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इसी संस्था के जो किसी समय डायरेक्टर थे, फिर डायरेक्टर जनरल बने, फिर एग्जिक्यूटिव सेक्रेटरी बने और आज जो प्लानिंग कमिशन के मंत्री हैं क्या उनका दृष्टिकोण हमेशा वैज्ञानिक रहा है, और राजनीतिक दृष्टि से वह प्रचारक बन कर इस फार्म में नहीं आए हैं ? मैं ज्यादा डिटेल्स में न जा कर गेहूँ की एक किम्म सोनारा 64 जो मैक्सिमको की है उसका हवाना ही देना चाहता हूँ। इसकी काफी चर्चा बहानों लोक सभा में भी हो चुकी है और राज्य सभा में भी हो चुकी है। एग्जिक्यूटिव भी इसके ऊपर काफी लिखे जा चुके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री जी ने उनको देखा होगा। मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन किम प्रकार का बोम्बिंग, किम प्रकार का प्रचार एक जिम्मेदार संस्था के डायरेक्टर ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर किया था उसकी बात ही मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने 1967 के अन्दर यह घोषणा की थी कि गामा किरणों और परात्रैंगनी प्रकाश का विकिरण डाल कर सोनारा 64 में अप्रत्याशित परिवर्तन कर दिए हैं जिस के बाद उन्होंने यह मिट्टी करना चाहा कि जो मैक्सिमको की सोनारा 64 थी और जिस का लाल रंग था और जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को प्रिय नहीं थी, उसको उन्होंने शरबती बना दिया है और उसकी रोटी बड़ी अच्छी बनने लगी है। उन्होंने यहाँ तक घोषणा कर दी थी कि इस सोनारा शरबती रंग के गेहूँ में लायसिन की

मात्रा 1.68 से बढ़ कर 4.60 प्रतिशत है और प्रोटोन की मात्रा 14 से बढ़ कर 16.1 प्रतिशत हो गई है। इस घोषणा के बाद जिस प्रकार से इसकी धार्जिनिया ब्रिटेन की एनसाइक्लोपेडिया के अन्दर उड़ाई गई तथा अन्य विशेषज्ञों ने इसकी धार्जिनिया उड़ाई वह तो आप जानते ही हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक घटना किसी भी वैज्ञानिक के लिए और इस स्तर के वैज्ञानिक के लिए दूसरी नहीं हो सकती थी। जैसे मैंने पहले कहा कि राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण इस मामले में नहीं अपनाया जाना चाहिए। श्री स्वामिनाथन के इस क्लेम का जो सोनारा 64 के बारे में उन्होंने किया और जिस को हमारे युवा जीव रमायन शास्त्रियों डा० गुप्ता और डा० रामन ने गलत बताया और इस कारण से उनको कितना सफर करना पड़ा है इसको भी आप जानते हैं। पंद्रह मीलह साल हो गए हैं इस बात को और उनका कमीर केवल इतना था कि उन्होंने सब बोला था और उन्होंने ही नहीं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत् के जाने माने वैज्ञानिकों तक ने भी उसको सब बताया था लेकिन फिर भी आज तक वे सफर कर रहे हैं। यही स्थिति अन्य वैज्ञानिकों की भी हुई।

इतना ही नहीं, एक बार 1972 के अन्दर श्री राम मेमोरियल के अन्दर अपने भाषण में उन्होंने यहाँ तक कह दिया था कि बाजरा की उन्नत किम्म के द्वारा पुरानी किम्मों से जहाँ 12 क्विण्टल प्रति हैक्टर उपज होती है वह इस उन्नत किम्म से 82 क्विण्टल प्रति हैक्टर हो सकती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि कृषि प्रधान भारत देश के लिए, इस भाग्य विधाता सब से बड़ी संस्था के जो डायरेक्टर जनरल बने बैठे हैं, मन्थन का कारण बन सकते हैं और इस से ज्यादा बड़ा मन्थन और कोई हो सकता है। राव साहब को इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि आज श्री राव हैं या कल श्री

बरनाला थे। प्रश्न यह है कि हम देश की इस प्रकार की सबसे बड़ी संस्था जो है उसके वैज्ञानिक घुट घुट कर मर जाएं केवल इसलिए कि उन्होंने सच बोला था क्या यह उचित है ?

आप यह भी देखें कि हमारे देश में अधिकांश लोग वैजीटेरियन हैं। उनको दालें चाहिए। हमें तेल चाहिए। करोड़ों रुपया फारेन एक्सचेंज का खर्च करके हम तेल बाहर से आयात कर रहे हैं। क्या हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिक मौलिकता के आधार पर यह कह सकते हैं कि उन्होंने देश में मूंग की दाल या दूसरी दालों और तेल के वास्ते मूंगफली आदि की प्र एकड़ पैदावार को काफी ऊंचा करने की कोई विधि निकाली है और इनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है ? और कृषि मंत्री जी जब आंकड़े दिये जा रहे हैं तो यह भी विचार करना होगा कि उत्पादन क्यों कर बढ़ा। यह सत्य है कि उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन किस कारण से बढ़ा है ? अगर हमें कंपेयर ही करना है तो देखना होगा कि पहले कितनी भूमि में काश्त की जाती थी और आज कितने में काश्त की जा रही है, पहले कितनी भूमि सिंचित होती थी और आज कितनी हा रही है, पहले कितनी खाद दी जाती थी अब कितनी दी जा रही है। तब नतीजे पर पहुंच सकेंगे कि जो उत्पादन बढ़ा है उसके कितनी हद तक साइंटिस्ट जिम्मेदार हैं और कितना श्रेय उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सिचाई, बड़े हुए क्षेत्र और खाद को दिया जा सकता है।

घोषणा कर दी थी कि वैसाखी मूंग 10,12 क्विंटन प्रति हैक्टर हो सकती है। कहा गया कि मक्का के अन्दर दुगना प्रोटीन है और दूध के समान उसकी कीमत है। अगर उस मक्का को काम में लाया जायेगा तो दूध पीने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर इतना मखौल इस संस्था के अन्दर

वैज्ञानिक केवल अपने प्रचार के लिए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में अवाड प्राप्त करने के लिए करेंगे तो देश के लिए बड़े दुख की बात है।

सबसे बड़ी हार्ट बरनिंग यह है कि जो साइंटिस्ट हैं, उनकी हमारे देश में कमी नहीं है और विश्व के वैज्ञानिकों के मुकाबले में भी किमी से कम नहीं है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि उन वैज्ञानिकों को अपना काम दिखाने का और उसके आधार पर श्रेय पाने का अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है। और अगर कोई अपना व्यक्तित्व बढ़ा कर आगे आना है तो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी नैपो-टिज्म के आधार पर उनको आगे नहीं आने देते। इसीलिए आत्महत्या की घटनायें यहां अधिक होती हैं। ऐसी घटनायें अपने आप में एक कहानी को बतला रही हैं। मैं तो धन्यवाद देता हूं स्वर्गीय विनोद शाह को जिसने आत्महत्या करके पार्लियामेंट की आंखें खोलीं जिसके फलस्वरूप श्री गजेन्द्र-गडकर कमेटी की स्थापना हुई और सदन में भी उस पर चर्चा हुई।

प्रश्न यह है कि आज जो एफेक्टिव साइंटिस्ट्स हैं वह अपनी फरियादें लेकर हाई कोर्ट्स में गये हुए हैं, लेकिन बिडम्बना यह है कि उनसे कहा जा रहा है कि चूकि यह एक सोसायटी है, इसके अन्दर ऐम्प्लायर और ऐम्प्लाय का रिश्ता मास्टर और नौकर के समान है इसलिए उनको कोर्ट्स वह संरक्षण नहीं दे सकते जो एक गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट को देते हैं। इसलिए उनकी रिट कोर्ट्स में लाई नहीं करती है। कृषि मंत्री जी इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचें। आज यहां पर हार्टबनिंग है, आत्महत्यायें हुई हैं। आज उनको कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिल रहा है, हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उनको रेमेडी नहीं मिलती हैं, इसलिए मेरी मांग है, और जैसा कि कमेटी ने भी कहा है कि या तो इसको स्टेट्यूटरी बाँडी बनाया जाय

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

या एक सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट बनाया जाय ताकि कम से कम जो हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स घुटन महसूस कर रहे हैं वह दूर हो और हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा कर के रिलीफ प्राप्त कर सकें ।

अन्त से मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है इसकी गवर्निंग बांडी को प्रीसाइड करना है डायरेक्टर जनरल । वह क्यों करते हैं? जब कि और संस्थाओं की गवर्निंग बांडी को या तो प्रधान मंत्री या सम्बन्धित मंत्री प्रीसाइड करता है उसी तरह से मेरी मांग है कि इसकी भी गवर्निंग बांडी को या तो प्रधान मंत्री या सम्बन्धित मंत्री प्रीसाइड करें ताकि यह प्रोब्लम्स दूर हों ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने अभी श्री बसु के क्रोध भरे भाषण को सुना तो मुझे ऐसा लगा जैसे एक महान इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है । हमारे देश को इस तरह के तमाम क्रोध मालूम है, जब एक रानी के क्रोध में राम जैसे राजा भी बाहर निकाल दिये गये थे, लेकिन उसके पीछे एक मन्थरा जरूर थी । मैं यह नहीं कहना हूँ कि उनकी जो स्पीच तैयार की गई है, उन्हें कोई जरूर मन्थरा मिलनी होगी, लेकिन उसमें कुछ-कुछ आभाष मुझे इस तरह का जरूर मिला ।

दूसरी बड़ी आश्चर्य की बात मुझे लगी, बसु जी बड़ी राष्ट्रीय धारा में मोन-प्रॉन हो कर जब इधर से निकले तो मुझमें कहने हैं कि अगर तुम इसके पक्ष में बोलोगे तो तुम्हारे क्षेत्र के लोग क्या कहेंगे ? मैं यह जानता हूँ कि वह क्या कहेंगे, लेकिन मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक विदेशी आसन-कर्ता यहां रहें, उनकी ब्यवस्था आपको अच्छी लगती रही और

अब जब विदेशी चले गये तो आपने इस पर प्रवृत्त कराना शुरू किया । यह आपके प्रस्ताव से ही पूर्णरूपेण स्पष्ट है । आपने उस कार्यकाल की भर्त्सना नहीं की जो अंग्रेजों का कार्यकाल था, क्योंकि आज हमारी यह संस्था अपने 50 वर्ष पूरे कर रही है । इसमें काफी कार्यकाल उस समय का भी है जब उसमें अंग्रेज प्रशासक भी थे । आपने अपने प्रस्ताव में खाम तोर से रखा है-- "as to why in the last 33 years there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully." स्वतन्त्रता के बाद से ही इसमें आपको नाशक कीटाणु दिखाई देने लगे, इससे पहले ऐम लगना है कि शायद सब कुछ ठीक था ।

बड़ी बिडम्बना है, बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है we were moving with the begging bowl. बसु जी को कुछ नहीं कहना था । आज जब हमारे वैज्ञानिक कृषक के माथ बीड-वास्केट के माथ आपके सामने है तो आपको इसमें सारी कुछ बुराइया दिखाई पड़ती हैं । (व्यवधान) यह भी बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि तमाम बसु और माथ में हमारे रामावतार शास्त्री जी आज इस पर उताव है, मेरे क्वाल में यह कोई अच्छा लक्षण है, हम दोनों ही एक क्रांति के पक्षधर हैं, हम भी, बसु जी भी और शास्त्री जी भी, धन्य केवल इनना है कि हम ग्रीन रीबोल्यूशन चाहते हैं और वह रेड रीबोल्यूशन चाहते हैं ।

इसमें पहले कि मैं इनके प्रस्ताव पर कुछ कहूँ, दो बाने आपकी अनुमति में कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारी इस संस्था का जन्म 1929 में हुआ था, पुनर्गठन 1965-66 से किया गया और तब भी यही कोशिश की गई कि इसको पूर्ण रूप से घाटोनामस बाड़ी

रखा जाये ताकि रिसर्च में नये विचारों का जन्म संभव हो सके। 1972 में श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर की जो समिति बनी, उसने भी यही कहा —

There should be a greater autonomy and flexibility in its operation.

आज एकाएक पता नहीं यह बात कैसे आ गई कि इसको बहुत ही रैजीमेंटेड कर दिया जाए, उसके विचारों में, संगठन में चारों तरफ एक घेराबन्दी कर दी जाये, जबकि इसके प्रेजीडेंट हमारे कृषि मंत्री हैं, जो मचमुच में एक कृषक है। हमें गर्व यह कहने में है कि हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी जितना कृषि के बारे में जानते हैं, उतना शायद ही हम लोगों में से कोई जानता हो। जब यह संस्था उनके तन्वावधान में काम कर रही है, तो मसअ में नहीं आना कि बसु जी दिन भर तो उनकी प्रशंसा करते हैं और उसके बाद भी उन पर विश्वास नहीं करते।

बसु जी के दिमाग में एक बात यह हो सकती है कि शायद इस संस्था में मनकता की कमी है, निरीक्षण की कमी है। उन्हें यह भी लग सकता है कि शायद इसकी रूपरेखा ठीक नहीं हो सकती है, बड़े भारी आकड़े उन्होंने इसके बारे में प्रस्तुत किये। इतनी बड़ी आकड़ों की स्पीच तो शायद हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर भी नहीं दे पाये, जितने आकड़े उन्होंने दिये हैं। दूध-दही, भैंस, भेड़, बकरी न जाने क्या क्या उन्होंने आकड़ों में प्रस्तुत कर दिया। मैं उनके सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस संस्था की देखरेख के लिए जितनी बिजिलेन्स रखी गई है, उतनी शायद किमी अन्य संस्था के लिए न रखी गई हो।

श्री गजेन्द्र गडकर 1972 में पूर्ण रूप से इसका रिब्यू करते हैं, उसके बाद 1978 में श्री एम० एस० रन्धावा इसका

रिब्यू करते हैं, फिर पार्लियामेंट की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी 1978-79 में इसका रिब्यू करती है। अब प्रस्ताव रखा गया है कि राज्य कृषि मंत्री के साथ दो सांसद रखे जाएं जो इसके कार्य की देखरेख करें। एक्सपर्ट कमेटी होनी चाहिए, वह हर 5 साल के बाद इनके काम को मनकता से देख कर आपके सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट लाती है। एनुअल रिपोर्ट दोनों सदनों के सामने पेश की जाती है, सरकार उनकी कारगुजारी को देखती है —

Do you want more than this ?

मभापति जी, मुझे एक कहानी याद आती है। एक स्कूल में बड़ी गड़बड़ी थी, वहां एक डायरेक्टर साहब जांच के लिए गये। बच्चों ने शिकायत की कि पढ़ाई ठीक नहीं होती है। डायरेक्टर साहब बड़े उदार थे, बसु जी की प्रकृति के रहे होंगे, उन्होंने कहा कि इनके साथ दो सदस्य और लगा दो, जो इसकी जांच करें। फिर मालूम हुआ कि उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। तब उस समिति में पांच सदस्य कर दिये गये। जब उससे भी काम न चला, तो सात सदस्य कर दिये गये। जब कुछ समय के बाद डायरेक्टर साहब लौट कर स्कूल में गये और बच्चों से पूछा कि अब स्थिति कैसी है, तो बच्चों ने कहा कि अब हम परम स्वतन्त्र और स्वच्छन्द हैं। अब हमें पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि अब सब लोग समिति के सदस्यों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने में व्यस्त हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर श्री बसु के प्रस्ताव को माना गया, तो इस वैज्ञानिक संस्था की भी उसी तरह की दशा होगी। हर एक व्यक्ति समिति के घेरे में बधा रहेगा, किसी नये विचार को जन्म नहीं दे सकेगा और कोई नया आविष्कार नहीं होगा।

श्री बसु तमाम क्रांतियों को जानते हैं। वह क्रांति के बीच में पले हैं। जिस पार्टी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

के साथ वह रहे हैं, उसने क्रान्ति का नाम ले कर अन्तिम सांसें ली है। उन्होंने कितनी क्रान्तियां की हैं ? उन्होंने शुरू में ही कहा कि एक भय मुक्त देश और समाज बनाना है। और बनाया क्या ? — एक भय-युक्त समाज। उसके बाद उन्होंने औद्योगिक क्रान्ति की बात कही, लेकिन अपने शासन-काल के अन्त में एक कैम्पा कोला की बोटल दे कर चले गये। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के राज्य, बेंगल, में श्री ज्योति बसु सब प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं। प्रदेश की जनता सोचती थी कि उसे ज्योति मिलेगी। लेकिन उसे ज्योति नहीं मिली है। उल्टे लोगों की आंखों की ज्योति छीनी जा रही है। माल्दा का उदाहरण इसका उच्चतम प्रमाण है। (गजबान)

मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को याद दिवाना चाहता हूँ कि बी० एल-480 के अन्तर्गत हम लोच विदेशों में भीख का डोंगा नियो धूम रहे थे और भारत की जनता बंदरगाहों के किनारे टकटकी लगाये देखा करती थी कि कब जहाज आयेगा और हमारी भीख मिटेगी। और अब ? हमारे कृषकों ने एक सही क्रान्ति की है और देश के माथे पर से उस कलंक को मिटा कर बना दिया है कि हम भूख नहीं हैं, हम दूसरे देशों को भी खिलाना सकते हैं। लेकिन हम केवल कृषकों के प्रति ही मारा आभार प्रकट नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इस सफलता का बहुत कुछ श्रेय इस संस्था को भी देना चाहिए। अगर हम उसके प्रति आभार प्रकट नहीं करते हैं, तो हम अपने कर्तव्य में विमुख होते हैं।

हमारे पास श्रम और पसीना था, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक दिशा नहीं थी। इस लिए हमारे देश में पर्याप्त अन्नोत्पादन नहीं हो सका और हमें विदेशों से भीख मांगनी पड़ी। इस संस्था के अन्तर्गत कई कृषि कालेज और रिसर्च प्राजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं। 21 एपी-

कल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटीज इसके अन्तर्गत हैं। यदि श्री बसु के कहने के अनुसार इस संस्था के कार्य-कलापों पर प्रकुश लगा दिया जाये, तो उसका अर्थ उन सभी संस्थाओं को कुंठित करना होगा, जो आज इस बड़ी संस्था के अन्तर्गत पल्लवित हो रही हैं। हमारा देश और हमारा कृषक बिना विज्ञान के जीवित नहीं रह सकता है। श्री बसु के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने से विज्ञान के मार्ग में अवरोध उत्पन्न होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई बड़ी इम संगठन को न पहनाई जाये।

शायद श्री बसु को मालूम नहीं होगा कि खेती में एक इवार्फ वैरायटी भी होती है। जिस तरह आदिमियों की छोटी जाति होती है, उसी तरह पौधों की भी छोटी जाति होती है। जिस तरह इन लोगों के वैचारिक प्रहारों से बड़े बड़े संगठन झुक जाया करते हैं, उसी तरह खराब हवाओं से बड़ी जाति की गेहूँ भी गिर जाया करती थी, यद्यपि मैं यह नहीं कहना कि इनके विचार भी उतने ही खराब हैं। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने एक छोटी जाति की गेहूँ तैयार की, जो खराब हवाओं के प्रहार के सामने भी खड़ी रहे और मुखाड तथा बाढ़ का झुकावला करने में सक्षम हो।

शायद श्री बसु की अज्ञानता की सीमा तब पार हो गई, जब उन्होंने कहा कि दालों में हमने कोई नया अन्वेषण नहीं किया, तिलहन का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाया। यदि मैं श्री बसु को अपने गांव में ले चलूँ, तो वह देखेंगे कि जहाँ अरहर की फसल वर्ष में एक दुआ करती थी, वहाँ हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने उसकी अर्वाध को घटा कर छः महीने कर दिया है और अरहर के साथ दूसरी चीजों का उत्पादन भी शुरू हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ कोरे आंकड़ों में ही न उलझे रहें, बल्कि वह जा कर खेतों को भी देखें। तिलहन का हमारा उत्पादन। 1949-50 में 5.22 मिलियन टन था

1978-79 में बढ़ कर वह 9.55 हो गया है। एक हमारे रशीद मसूद साहब बोल रहे थे, कह रहे थे कि क्या इस संस्था ने ? गन्ने की बीमारी का उपचार नहीं निकाला। रशीद मसूद साहब, जब गन्ने को चौधरी चरण की बीमारी लगेगी तो आविष्कार नहीं होगा। दूसरी बीमारियों का आविष्कार हमारे पास है, उन को मैं ठीक कर सकता हूँ..... (व्यवधान).....

श्री रशीद मसूद : देखा, यह जाति अटक के लिए नहीं है। मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि अगर बीमारी का कोई इलाज निकाला हो तो लाइए। मैं पार्लियामेंट के ग्रन्डर चैलेंज करता हूँ..... (व्यवधान).... जाति अटक नहीं करना है चौधरी चरण सिंह का नाम ले कर। अगर किसी आदमी के बारे में कुछ कहा जाय तो नोटिस की जरूरत है। इस को एक्सपंज किया जाना चाहिए। चौधरी चरण सिंह के नाम को रेफर नहीं कर सकते।..... (व्यवधान).... नोटिस दे कर करिए। नाम ले रहे हैं तो नोटिस दीजिए। कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया गया है। इस को एक्सपंज किया जाय क्योंकि नोटिस कोई नहीं है इस के लिए अगर रेफर करने हैं तो

Prior notice is required for referring to the name of any member.

श्री रशीद मसूद : یہ ذاتی

अधिक के लगे नहीं है - मैं चिल्लिच करना हूँ कि अगर बेमारी का कौन्सी एलाज नकाला हो तो लोडें - मैं पार्लियामेंट के अन्डर चिल्लिच करना हूँ..... (अन्ट्रिप्शन) ذاتی अठोक नहीं करना है - जोधरी चरण सिंह का नाम लोकर - अकर कसु आदसी के बारे में कच्चे कहा जाऊँ तो नोटिस की ضرورت है - इस को अइक्सपेंज कहा जाऊँ -

जोधरी चरण सिंह के नाम को रिफर नहीं कर सकते - (अन्ट्रिप्शन) नोटिस दीकर करिगें - नाम ले रहे हैं तो नोटिस दीजियें - कौन्सी नोटिस नहीं दिया गया है - इस को अइक्सपेंज कहा जाऊँ कहुनके नोटिस कौन्सी नहीं है इस के लुँ - अकर रिफर करते हैं तो

Prior notice is required for referring to the name of my member.

सभापति महोदय : आपने क्या कहा था ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : चौधरी चरण सिंह का नाम लेने हैं तो नोटिस देना चाहिए कि चौधरी चरण सिंह के बारे में ये एलीगेंस लगाएंगे।

شری رشید مسعود : جوڈھری

चरण सिंह का नाम लिखते हैं तो नोटिस देना चाहिए कि चौधरी चरण सिंह के बारे में ये एलीगेंस लगाएंगे -

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: He is a member of the House. He can deny it.

सभापति महोदय : चौधरी चरण सिंह के लिए कुछ कहा तो नहीं है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : कहा है, आप रेकार्ड निकलवा कर देख लीजिए।... (व्यवधान).... रेकार्ड आप निकलवाइए। इन्होंने कहा है कि चौधरी चरण सिंह की बीमारी नहीं थी, ये डेरोगेटरी रिमाक्स हैं।

श्री रशीद मसूद : کہا ہے کہ

آپ رکارڈ نکالوا کر دیکھ لھجئے (अन्ट्रिप्शन) رکارڈ آپ نکالوائیں

[شہری رشید مسعود]

انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ چونکہ چرن
سلکھ کی بھاری نہیں تھی یہ
تیسروں کی دیمارکس ہے -

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए । ऐसा है कि हम देख लेंगे । जो लव्ज कहे गए हैं अया वह डेरोगेटरी हैं चौधरी माहब के खिलाफ तो उन को एक्सपंज किया जायेगा ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, आप हमें कहाँ कहाँ गोकेंगे ? मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हमारे वैज्ञानिक एक बीमारी से लड़ रहे हैं जिस का नाम है रेड राट । अगर मैं कहूँ कि वह बीमारी है रेड तो क्या बोसु, जो उम पर आपत्ति करेंगे कि तुम रेड के खिलाफ बोल रहे हो ।

सभापति महोदय : केवल एक मिनट ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : देखिए, जो उत्पादन हुआ है चाहे गन्ने का हुआ हो, चाहे धालू का हुआ हो, उत्पादन बहुत ऊँचा हो गया । समस्या हमारे सामने वह नहीं है जो बोसु माहब कह रहे हैं । समस्या हमारे सामने यह है कि गन्ने की पैदावार इननी ऊँची हुई कि उम में उलट हो गया, धालू की पैदावार इननी हुई कि उमका ग्लट हो गया । यह गलती उन की नहीं है अगर आप कन्जम्पशन नहीं करा सके । उन्होंने उत्पादन बढ़ाया । आप ने कहा कि आम में या और तमाम चीजों में उत्पादन नहीं किया जा सका है । अगर आप को देखना है तो आप चने मोमम में आम पाली में, आम के पीछों को देखें, उनके भार से झुकी हुई, फलों में लदी हुई डालियाँ आप का स्वागत करने के लिये तैयार मिलेंगी ?

हमारे बसु जी ने दो बार प्रहार किया है। पहली बार 11 मार्च, 1979 को उन्होंने इस संसद में प्रहार करते हुए कहा था। :

“The ICAR is a playground for foreign lobby.”

इसके पहले ही आपने एक बात यह कह दी थी :

“This has just become a vicious den of corruption and sabotage....”

मैं कहता हूँ अगर इन दोनों बातों को जोड़ दिया जाए तो ऐसा लगता है जैसे फारेन लाबी की वजह से यह विश्व डेन बन गया है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा हमारे बसुजी बतावें कि कौन फारेन लाबी है जिसकी वजह से

“This has become a vicious den.”

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
American lobby.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : आपके जितने मंत्री उम समय के रहे हैं उनके द्वारा ही कही हुई बातों के उद्धरण मैं दूँगा, अपने मंत्रियों की बातें नहीं कहूँगा। उन्होंने इस संस्था के बारे में क्या कहा है, यह आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे बसुजी बहुत उग्र हैं लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि वे मेरी बात को सुनेंगे। 30 जनवरी, 1976 को कहा गया :

“The ICAR is a thing of pride.

30 मिनटम्बर, 1978 को तत्कालीन एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर, डा० चन्दर ने कहा :

“The training that the ICAR has imparted to the students with a careful blend of theory and practice is a thing of wonder.”

उसके बाद 4 मिनटम्बर, 1979 को हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी, जोकि सचमुच में अपने को कृपक कहने में गर्व का अनुभव करते हैं, उन्होंने इस संस्था के बारे में कहा :

“The ICAR has to be praised for its 30 years of service. We have made spectacular progress in recent years, thanks to the work of the ICAR scientists.”

अब मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि हमारे देश में जो विदेशी आते हैं

What they feel about it, what they say, I will quote.

Mr. Crawford of the Australian National University has said :

“The ICAR has a big prestige outside India....” This is very important.

“...Which is too little recognised within India.”

This is true of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

“The Indian research has a key place in the international research system.”

The Chairman of the International Agricultural Research, Dr. Ralph Cummings has said :

“India has emerged as a real leader in the world arena of agricultural research and agricultural improvement. Its scientists and research institutions are playing an increasingly strategic and scientific role in the developing countries around the world.”

यह तो प्रशंसा के उद्धरण मैं दूसरी तरफ हमारे बसु जी का कुछ ऐसा इल्हाम हुआ और वे इस तरह की बातें कह रहे थे जैसे इस महत्वपूर्ण संस्था की अत्येष्टि कर रहे हों। मैं एक बार पुनः कहना चाहूँगा कि कुछ बातें उन्हें बड़ी बुरी लगी हैं उनका उत्तर भी मैं दे दूँगा यदि आप दो मिनट का समय दे दें।

उन्होंने कहा परिवर्तन बहुत धीरे हुआ है। मैं कहता हूँ :

Land admits change, but very slowly.

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

हमेशा भूमि के साथ एबोल्यूशन सम्भव हुआ है, रेवोल्यूशन सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। ये वैज्ञानिक ही हैं जिन्होंने एबोल्यूशन को गति दी है जोकि रेवोल्यूशन को मिलनी चाहिए थी। ये हमारे वैज्ञानिक ही हैं जिन्होंने कृषक को बताया है कि तेजी से भागे चलना है वरना हमारा राष्ट्र पेरिश हो जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ उन्होंने यह सबसे बड़ा एचीवमेंट किया है।

आपने दूसरी बात कही कि रिच और रिचर हो रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक विदेशी की बात कहना चाहूँगा, जिन्होंने कहा है कि बड़ा आदमी सचमुच में पहले बड़ा जरूर हो जायेगा क्योंकि उसके पास सारे साधन हैं जिनके द्वारा वह अविष्कारों का उपयोग कर सकेगा। लेकिन अब स्थिति बदल गई है, अब गरीब भी उसका फायदा उठा रहे हैं। लैब टु लैण्ड की स्कीम जो है उसमें अब हर आदमी मोचता है कि वैज्ञानिक की तकनीक उसके दरवाजे पर आ गई है, विज्ञान अब केवल धमीरों के कमरों में बन्द नहीं है। विज्ञान उसके खेतों तक पहुंच गया है और भूमि का जो रहस्य है उसको वैज्ञानिक वहां बैठकर देख रहा है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे बमुजी ने शायद कहा कि पिछले दिनों एक फार्म में कुछ भैंसें मर गई थी, कृषि मंत्री जी ने उन भैंसों को देखने के लिए भेज दिया था कि कैसे मर गई लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ जहां भैंस मर गई होगी वहां भी बमुजी को कुछ ब्लैंक शीप जरूर मिली होंगी। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जब वे उन भैंसों की याद करें तो एक बात न दोहरावें, उस भेड़िये और भेड़ों की कहानी को, कि भेड़ों को खाना है तो कोई न कोई कहानी किसी न किसी तरह से जरूर गढ़नी है।

19.00 hrs.

हमारे वैज्ञानिकों के सामने एक महान कार्य क्षेत्र है। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि उनका अतीत महान रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उनका भवित्यिक महानतम होगा। मैं यह बात भी सोचता हूँ कि आज अगर हम उन से पृथक हो गए, उनको हमने स्वतंत्र भूमिका प्रदान न करने दी, तो जो हमारे पिछले शासन में हमारे तमाम प्रखरबुद्धि के लोगों का अलायनवाद हो गया था, हमारे देश को छोड़कर विदेशों को जा रहे थे, कहीं वह भूमिका फिर न आ जाए। हमारा पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारे सांसद, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बासू साहब इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि हमें उस प्रखरबुद्धि को अपने देश में रखने के लिए, उनके विचार उत्पन्न करने के लिए एक स्वतंत्र और स्वच्छन्द वातावरण पैदा करना है। आज हमें उस टैकनोक की जरूरत नहीं है, जिसमें land using device हो। We have to develop another device whereby we have to protect the land also.

आज कृषक चांगे तरफ अपने जीवन स्तर को उंचा करने में लगा है। वह एक नए जीवन की खोज में लगा है और उसकी यह खोज हमारे वैज्ञानिकों के दरवाजों पर एक प्रश्नचिह्न बनकर खड़ी हुई है और हम वैज्ञानिकों को विश्वास दिनाते हैं कि हम अपनी समस्याओं में मुक्त करें और हम उन्हें स्वच्छन्द वातावरण बनाने का पूरा प्राणवामन देने हैं। लेकिन जब हम यह बात मोचते हैं तो हमें राष्ट्र निर्माता की बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि Every thing can wait but agriculture cannot.

19.02 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री भीम सिंह (भूमनु) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बासू ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है—उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया

जाना चाहिए। इन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव में "प्रोब" करने के लिए कहा है। आप जानते हैं कि आई० सी० ए० धार० एक मुपरवाइजरी कौन्सिल है, इस के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाओं में जो साइन्टिस्ट्स काम कर रहे हैं उन के काम को प्रोब करने या उनकी खामियों को बतलाने या काम की निगरानी करने के लिए यह प्रस्ताव नहीं है, बल्कि यह प्रस्ताव इस उद्देश्य से पेश किया गया है कि उन के जो लक्ष्य हैं, उन के काम को कोऑर्डिनेट करने के लिए, उन के अन्दर जो खामियाँ प्रतीत हुई हैं— उन को दूर करने के लिए इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के साइन्टिस्टों पर हमें गर्व है आजादी के पहले भी हिन्दुस्तान के साइन्टिस्टों ने दुनिया में नाम कमाया है, जे० पी० बोम के नाम का कौन नहीं जानता है। हमारे देश के साइन्टिस्टों ने जो काम किया है, उस की मराहना मारी दुनिया में हुई है, उन्होंने साबित कर दिया है कि हमारे देशों के मुकाबले उन के अन्दर समझने और काम करने का ज्यादा गाढ़ा और शक्ति है। लेकिन आज दिक्कत यह है कि उन को अपना काम करने में खुली छूट नहीं मिल रही है। आज आई० ए० एस० और व्योरोकेमी तथा हमारे साइन्टिस्टों के बीच में झगड़ा है। ये आई० ए० एस० उन को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहते हैं। हर तरह से उन के रास्ते में रुकावट डालने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान के साइन्टिस्टों को खुले हाथ से काम करने की अपार्षिती दिये जाने की प्रवृत्ति है।

मैं उन के काम के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—बेजक हिन्दुस्तान में इस भेद में काफी काम हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे राब साहब को थोड़ा हम दृष्टि से देखना होगा कि जिस सौंपड़ी में पहले कैरोमीन की लालटेन जलती थी, वहाँ अगर 40 वाट का बल्ब जला दिया गया तो उस का प्रकाश तो बहुत नजर आता है, लेकिन 40 वाट के बल्ब से तसल्ली नहीं होनी चाहिए, हम को तो मर्करी लैम्प चाहिए, आज अपने को उस से ज्यादा आगे बढ़ना है।

मैं मिसाल के तौर पर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस गेहूँ और चावल के बारे में बतलाने की गई है— उस के सम्बन्ध में इन 30 नार्मन करलो के बहुत आभारी हूँ, वे मैक्सिको के थे, मैक्सिकन यूनीवर्सिटी में काम करते थे, उन्होंने पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के लिए गेहूँ के कुछ नमूने तैयार कर के दिये, जिन का नाम 227 और 308 था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मैं खुद एक काश्नकार हूँ—जब 227 का गेहूँ आया मने खुद 32 क्विंटल प्रति एकड़ का प्रोडक्शन उस में लिया। वह ममेण्टिवल था—रस्ट के लिए। उस रस्ट की ममेण्टिवलिटी के लिए जब उस पर वर्क हुआ तो वह कल्याण मोना के नाम से आया, लेकिन उस का प्रोडक्शन 32 क्विंटल में घट कर 16 क्विंटल रह गया। एक खामी मिटी, लेकिन वही कल्याण मोना दोबारा फिर इतने दिनों के बाद वर्क-अप होने होते रस्ट को ममेण्टिवल हो गया और आज हरियाणा और पंजाब ने उस की आन्सोनीट कर के फुट्टी कर दी है।

आप को इस बतलाने का पता है कि एक बार जो बूस्ट आया, गेहूँ के प्रोडक्शन में, चावल के प्रोडक्शन में, अब उस में स्टैण्ड-स्टिल हो गया है, अब हैक्टैभर में एक क्विंटल या दो क्विंटल का ही फर्क पड़ रहा है, उस से ज्यादा नहीं हो रहा है। जितना बूस्ट आया था अब प्रोडक्शन टली रुका हुआ है।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि साइन्टिस्ट्स को लेबो-रेट्रीज में काम करने की खुली छूट नहीं है। अभी त्रमु जी ने भेड़ों के बारे में बतलाया था, लेकिन मेरे एक मित्र ने उसका मजाक बना दिया। यह मजाक की बात नहीं है—राजस्थान में मालपुरा जयपुर, में यह फार्म है। वहाँ पर पिछले 6 सालों में भेड़ों की जो कैजुएल्टीज हुई है— उन में बड़ी भेड़ों में 14 परसेंट और छोटी भेड़ों के अन्दर 40 परसेंट

[श्री भीम सिंह]

तक हुई हैं। उन के मरने की यह फिगर बहुत ज्यादा है। उन के मरने की वजह यह थी कि उन के खाने का जो राशन था उसे सही तरीके से नहीं दिया गया, उन्हें भूखा मारा गया। मैं घाप से यह निवेदन भी कर दूँ भेड़ों का पालना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। एक बकरी का बच्चा तो जन्म में ही चूखने लगता है लेकिन भेड़ के बच्चे को गोदी में लेकर कई दिनों तक चूखाने की छाननी पड़ती है। भेड़ माफ जगह चाहती है। लेकिन बकरी गन्दी जगह में भी रह जाती है। उन की सम्भान ठीक तरह से नहीं हुई, उन को निर्मोनिया हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—घाप के घाम काबिन डाक्टर हैं, उनके इलाज के लिये डाक्टरों को क्यों नहीं भेजा गया, 300 जानवर एक साल में मर गये।

इसी तरह से राजस्थान और हरियाणा के अन्दर ग्रेप्स की पैदावार झुक गई। मुखाडिया साहब इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं, उन्होंने और नाथ राम जी ने ग्रेप्स के गाइन्स लगाये। लेकिन उन के फार्म में भी वायरस आया और उस बीमारी से ग्रेप्स शिक होकर गिर गये। मुखाडिया जी का फार्म उदयपुर में और नाथ राम जी का जोधपुर में है। मेरा फार्म जयपुर में है, उस के बाद वह वायरस वहाँ भी आया, हम ने उसके सम्पर्क यहाँ जांच के लिये भेजे, लेकिन आज तक उस वायरस को डिटेक्ट नहीं किया जा सका। अब वह राजस्थान से बढ़ कर हरियाणा तक आ गया है और जायद अब दिल्ली तक भी पहुँच गया हो। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बीमारी को फौरन सम्भालो वरना यह सारी ग्रेप की पैदावार को खत्म कर देगी।

घाप की एक नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन है जो सीड बाँटने का काम करती है। यह कारपोरेशन किसानों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ती नहीं कर पा रही है। इन के पास पुरानी बेराइटीज के सीड तो मिल जाते हैं, लेकिन नई बेराइटीज के सीडस जिन को आज हमारा किसान प्रो करना चाहता है, नहीं मिलते हैं। इन के पास जाधों तो कहते हैं—कल्याण-मोना ने लो, इम्प्रूव्ड बेराइटीज एवेलेबिल नहीं होती है। एक और तमाशा है—बीज तब आता है जब बिजाई का काम खत्म हो जाता है।

घाड0 सी0 ए0 धार0 की पब्लिकेशन्स 6-6 महीने तक नहीं मिलती है। इण्डियन फार्मिंग एण्ड इण्डियन हाटिकल्चर तीन-तीन महीने तक नहीं मिलती है—हम तरह का स्टॉक बन गया है। हमारे सान्निट्स ने, विशेष कर घाड0 ए0 धार0 घाड0, पूमा ने हीजल की जॉर्ज की दृष्टि में "रख कर बुलक टोन "मन्टीपल मोड डिन्स" और "बुलक इन इम्प्लीमेंट्स" का निर्माण किया। मोड-डिन्स का एडवर्टिजमेंट "इण्डियन फार्मिंग एण्ड हाटिकल्चर" में पब्लिश हो गया। अब काफ़्तकार उसको लेना चाहता है, लेकिन न वह खरीदने के लिये मिल रहा है और न ही उस का कही डिमास्टेशन हो रहा है। घाप की एग्री इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन क्या कर रही है? इमरान् मेरा घाप में यह निवेदन है कि हीजल जॉर्ज होने के कारण घाप जो बुलक इतिबिन इम्प्लीमेंट्स हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन द और उन को पापूरेलाइज कराएं। अब तो मॉड की मॉनिग भी आ गई है और छोटे छोटे यूनिट हैं और एक-एक ट्रेक्टर 60, 60 हजार रुपये का आता है, जिस को काफ़्त कार खरीद नहीं सकता और छोटी होल्डिंग

होने के कारण उन का प्रोपर यूज नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए आपका इस तरफ ध्यान देना जरूरी है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं कुछ ग्रीन रेबोलूशन और व्हाइट रेबोलूशन के बारे में भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। ग्रीन रेबोलूशन शुरू हुआ और व्हाइट रेबोलूशन भी शुरू हुआ और यहां पर जानवरों का अच्छा बीडिंग किया गया है। डॉ० मुन्दरेसन और श्री जी० डी० सिंह ने करनाल के छन्दर काफी काम किया है और जो एफ-1 एनिमल्स है, उन के छन्दर मिल्क बूस्ट हुआ है लेकिन आप के जो एफ-2 एनिमल्स है, उन के छन्दर बीमारी की संसेटीबिलिटी घाने लगी है और मिल्क का भी उतना बूस्ट नहीं आ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि करनाल के जो साइंटिस्ट्स है, उन को आगे बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज जो सब में बड़ी प्राब्लम है और मेरे मित्र ने जो यह कहा है कि यहां से आई० ए० आर० आई० को बाहर भेजो, मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि हमको दिल्ली से बाहर भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि आप के जो बड़े बड़े साइंटिस्ट्स है, उन को नैव में भेजने की जरूरत है। मैं यह भी बनाना चाहता हूं कि आज जो जोन्स में साइंटिस्ट्स है, उनके अर्रोट लगा हुआ है, उन का शू पिच कर रहा है क्योंकि उन की जो प्रोमोशन की प्राब्लम है, उन का जो वाजिब हक है, वह उन को नहीं मिल रहा है। इन प्राब्लम में उन को फ्री करो। उन की जो होमेस्टिक प्राब्लम्स हैं, उन से उन को कम्प्लीटली फ्री करना चाहिए क्योंकि जब तक वे इन से फ्री नहीं होते, वे ठीक से रिसर्च नहीं कर सकते।

They are to go to the lab and not to the Secretary and Secretariat.

आज इन साइंटिस्टों को सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरियेट में मारे मारे फिरना पड़ता है, स्टेट सेक्रेटेरियेट में मारे मारे फिरना पड़ता है और इसमें वे कभी निराश होते हैं तो या तो मूसाइड करते हैं या फिर हाई कोर्टों में जाते हैं। इन को आप पेट्रोलिज दीजिए, इन को आप प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए। आज इन साइंटिस्टों पर आई० ए० एस० आफिसर, मेन्टैरी डोमिनेट करते हैं। वे ऐसा समझते हैं कि हम इनके बाम है और ये कुछ नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का साइंटिस्ट उन से कम नहीं है। उस ने साइंटिस्ट होना चूज किया और उस ने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लाइन में जाना चूज किया। वह किसी चीज में, किसी बात में उस से कम नहीं है। उस ने क्या गुनाह किया है साइंटिस्ट बन कर। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन चीजों की तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिए। इसी मिलसिले में मैं आप को 1978-79 की इस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, जोकि इंडियन कांसिल आफ एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च, वर्किंग कंडिशन आफ एग्रीकल्चरल साइंटिस्ट्स के बारे में है, का एक छोटा सा पैराग्राफ पढ़कर सुनाना चाहूंगा ताकि हमारे राव माहब का ध्यान उस तरफ जाए। इस रिपोर्ट के चेप्टर 3 में, जो वर्किंग कंडिशन के बारे में है, यह लिखा हुआ है :

“The ICAR Enquiry Committee pointed out in their report that the working conditions for scientists were not conducive to research. Some of the major complaints regarding the working conditions in the Divisions mentioned in the Report of the Enquiry Committee were :

- (i) The Head of the Division does not give facilities for work. He favours those who work for him.

[श्री श्रीम सिंह]

- (ii) There is no academic atmosphere as there is no free discussion on research projects and results obtained.
- (iii) Senior scientists insert their names in research papers even though they do not the actual work.
- (iv) Purchase of chemicals, glassware etc. take inordinate delay.
- (v) Scientists are not allowed to use certain equipment which are available in the Divisions or in the Institute. For example the equipment available in the Division of Biochemistry of IARI are not shared by all the colleagues of the Divisions, or in the Institute. The Nuclear Research Laboratory has several equipments which scientists of other Division normally cannot use.

The Enquiry Committee had felt that 'most of these complaints are genuine and these should be remedied. The working conditions for scientists should be made attractive so that a scientist would be encouraged to engage himself in research rather than engage himself in unacademic activities.' The Enquiry Committee had made several recommendations to improve the working conditions."

इन को इम्प्लीमेंट कराने की मदन सरकार है इनका निवेदन करके मैं इनका निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इजरायल और जापान जैसे छोटे छोटे मुल्क एप्रोक्लम्बर में इनके ऊँचे गये हैं और हमारा तो कृषि प्रश्न है। जो श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने प्रस्ताव रखा है, इस को घाय प्रोब करवाइए और अपने घाफिमस पर इसको मन छोड़ दीजिए। हम मदन के जिन संसद सदस्यों पर घाय को काफ़ी हेंस हो, इट इज हाई टाइम कि इस सब की प्रोब की जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 5.15 this discussion started. The House was pleased to allot 2 hours. It is now 7.15. Two hours are over. Still, for your information, there are five hon. Members to speak. The Minister has got to reply MR. Jyotirmoy Bosu has to wind up the discussion. What is the time that you want it to be extended?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : When the debate started, at that time you should have done it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For your information Half-an-hour discussion is also there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Half-an-hour discussion has nothing to do with this discussion.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Each Member should not have taken more than 4 or 5 minutes. You should have announced it earlier when the debate was taken up. You were giving 10 minutes and 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will take 45 minutes. 2 hours are already over.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO) : At the most you can give them two or three minutes each.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : 5 hours.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : You cannot go on for 5 hours. The House has already fixed the time. The discussion should close now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 2 hours were allotted. Both from the ruling party and the opposition many

hon. Members have participated. Now I consider that the Minister should reply. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will have to wind up. Therefore, I will now ask the Minister to reply. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : You must give chance to everybody here.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have fixed only 2 hours. Now it is over. *(Interruption)* You please go through the proceedings. House gave 2 hours. You wanted 4 hours. But consensus was taken and 2 hours were given. Now the Minister will have to reply. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Why not you allow them? Let them make their choice, so that we can accommodate two more speakers. Mr. Unkrishnan and another Member may speak. Let them make their choice.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I Will allow only the hon. Members from the opposition. They are only three. Each one should not take more than five minutes. That is all. Now I call Mr. K. A. Rajan. I am not going to call anybody from this side. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Sir, I stand to support the Motion brought forward by Com. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Unfortunately, while the discussion was going on, . . . *(Interruptions)*.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only 15 minutes. They will all speak only for 15 minutes not more. Then I will call the hon. Minister. Order please. Shri Rajan to continue.

SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Unfortunately, Sir, while discussion was going on on this particular Motion, lot of heat and political overtones were brought in unnecessarily. What is meant by this Motion? It is not an attempt to belittle what-

ever achievements have been made by ICAR. Com. Jyotirmoy Bosu has very-well worded his Motion.

The Motion says—

“ . . . and performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also ascertain as to why in the last 33 years there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully.”

This point should be well understood that our country is based on agricultural economy. No serious effort has been made by this Organisation and Mr. Bosu has requested for a Parliamentary Committee to probe into all these matters. This is not Mr. Bosu's contention alone because if you go through the various reports and Commissions of Enquiries you would know the working of this Institution. There are so many institutions working under this Organisation; like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, National Dairy Research Institute, etc. There are so many competent bodies like the ICAR Enquiry Committee, National Commission on Agriculture, Gajendragadkar Committee, P.A.C., the Estimates Committee, etc. which have gone into the problem of the research section, laboratory section and other aspects of the working of the ICAR. We are proud of so many scientists who can compete with the international scientists. But if you go through the employer-employee relationship of this Institution, it is giving a picture of dismay and sad. Since the time at my disposal is very short, I would only quote the following from "What Ails The ICAR".

“Everything is not well with the ICAR research institutes, and a thorough and deep probe is called for.”—Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA).

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

“The overall performance of IARI scientists in terms of high level scientific contributions is not commensurate with the quality and quantity of the scientific input as well as of the financial outlay.”—Report of the Achievement Audit Committee (IARI).

“What often passes as fundamental research in agriculture is but a variation of a similar study done elsewhere having little or no relevance to our conditions. Sometimes research workers having no connection whatsoever with the field of specialisation conduct work in sheer oblivion of the actual problem.”—Interim Report of the National Commission on Agriculture.

One more point I would like to quote to show what is the relationship between employers and the employees of the Institution.

“I think that a time has come again when a scientist will have to sacrifice his life in disgust so that other scientists may get proper treatment. May I bid you good-bye and many more years of dedicated life. I have only one request to make—you may kindly guard the interest of the persons dedicated to work with intelligence.”

Sir, this will bear testimony to show what the conditions of the scientists are. The above quotation is from the last letter written by Dr. Vinod Shah, who committed suicide in 1972. This will be a standing testimony as to what is going in the so called institution.

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR
(Gorakhpur) : Sir, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is an organisation which is having very able scientists, but I say with many corrupt admin

also. That is why this Organisation is today facing a lot of problems. Many things have been said about this Organisation and I must say that this Body is a very good body and it has really promoted agricultural production and other things in this country. But at the same time, what has happened in this Organisation should also be brought to the notice of this House. The Select Committee has recommended that it should be converted into a Statutory Commission or body. But the Government does not want to accept that recommendation. The Government should give reason for not accepting this particular recommendation. Why should it not be made as a Statutory Body or Commission? This is my one question which I would like to be answered by the hon. Minister.

In the appointment of scientists, we have observed that there had been a lot of favouritism. In other things also, we have found that this department is not being run properly so far as administrative side is concerned. In the appointments, there had been corruptions. Therefore, it was suggested by the Estimates Committee that recruitment of agricultural scientists should be handed over to UPSC, but the Government does not want to accept this suggestion also. The Government should clearly state the reasons for not accepting this suggestion. The scientists have been continuously harassed, have been humiliated and insulted and some of them have committed suicide. All these things are known to the entire nation, but no substantial reform was introduced in the functioning of this organisation. That is why the Estimates Committee had continuously and repeatedly asked the Government to do something and they had made some concrete suggestions, but the Government is not going to accept them.

Further, in this organisation some scientists are sent for outside assign-

ments. There have been some allegations that while some people are sent there directly, some of the scientists are asked to resign their posts first and then go. It is a discrimination and should be properly looked into. And if there is anything wrong, action should be taken by the Government.

Further, there have been allegations and perhaps the Minister will be aware of it that important equipments and instruments are stolen away from the laboratories of ICAR. Somebody might have informed the hon. Minister otherwise I am now informing him. It must be found who are responsible for that and how this equipment is being stolen away. All these matters should be properly investigated and the persons responsible for it must be taken to task. It is said that some people at the helm of affairs are also involved in this.

A committee headed by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had submitted the first part of its report about the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar. That report, is already with the Government. Government must take action on that without any delay. It is also said that the Director of this Institute is involved in some sort of corruption. If it had been stated by that Committee, the whole matter should be properly examined. Before examining that, the Director, CSWRI, should be suspended. Several malpractices and irregularities had been pointed out by the Committee.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How can you suspend anybody without any enquiry ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : This can be done if there is a *Prima facie* case. This Committee has already said something. Otherwise, the Government should hand over the case to the vigilance Department of the Home Ministry so that the matter should be properly investigated.

The ICAR is suffering for lack of housing facilities. There are several scientists of grade two and three, who are without houses. Proper housing facilities must be provided to these people.

With these words, I support the motion and I must say that a parliamentary committee should be instituted to enquire into the whole working of this Institute.

श्री पी० नामगवाल (लदाख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु की मोशन के विरोध में बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं एक बात कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता श्री वसु एक बुजुर्ग नेता हैं। वैसे उनकी आदत है एक छोटी सी बात को बड़ी बना कर कहने की। मिसाल के तौर पर इसी हाउस में उन्होंने एक बार हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन उठाई थी एंटी-वायोटिक्स के बारे में। मुझे याद है इस पर वह 19 मिनट तक बोले थे और उम में से 17 मिनट तक वह केवल इमेक्टोसाइड्स, पेस्टोसाइड्स और फुगीसाइड्स पर ही बोले। और एंटी-वायोटिक्स के लिये सिर्फ वह 2 मिनट ही बोले। जहाँ तक इस इंस्टीट्यूशन का सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने कहा है कि पिछले 33 साल में कुछ नहीं किया है, मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। आप को याद होगा हमारे देश में गेहूँ की एंवेज ईल्ड पर एकड़ 8 मन थी, यानी 3 क्विंटल से कुछ कम। माननीय भीम सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा कि अब हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स ने 32 क्विंटल प्रति एकड़ पैदा किया है। तो इसी से अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि दो डिकेड्स में हमने कितनी तरक्की की है।

साइंटिस्ट्स की वर्किंग कंडीशन्स के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है मैं बहुत हद तक उन से मर्त्ताफक

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

हूँ । एक साइंटिस्ट को बनाने में बहुत बक्त लगता है । डा० तोरलाम की बात यहाँ पर घायी वह 32 साल तक सिर्फ गंदुम पर रिसर्च करते रहे और उसके बाद उन्होंने मैक्सिकन गेहूँ की इवाफं वैरायटी निकाली और कामयाब हुए जिसकी वजह से हमारे देश में ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन हुआ । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है, कि मंत्री जी साइंटिस्ट्स की वर्किंग कंडीशन्स और उन को उचित फंसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड करने की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें । मेरा सुझाव है कि जो साइंटिस्ट्स हैं ग्राम तौर पर वह एक लाइन को छोड़ कर दूसरे में चले जाते हैं, और ऐसा इसलिये करते हैं कि उनके प्रोमोशन के एवेन्यूज नहीं होते हैं, इसलिये मेरी राय में एक साइंटिस्ट को दूसरी लाइन में छोड़ कर नहीं जाने देना चाहिये । मिसाल के लिये जो गंदुम पर काम कर रहा है वह उसी पर काम करे और राइस में उस को नहीं जाना चाहिये । इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि उनके लिए रनिंग ग्रेड रखा जाना चाहिये जो कि हायरकटर की पे स्केन तक जा सके ताकि उनको फस्ट्रेज्शन न हो । आप रनिंग ग्रेड के बीच में ऐंफीशियेसी वार लगा दें, क्वालिफिकेशन वार लगा दीजिए, इवैल्यूएशन के लिये चैक रखें । 10, 15 साल काम करने के बाद जो ग्राज कल ब्लोक हो जाते हैं साइंटिस्ट्स और उनके प्रोमोशन एवेन्यूज नहीं रहते, इसको खत्म करना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा न होने की वजह से ही आई० सी० ए० ग्रार० में ऐसे वाक्यात हो रहे हैं । अगर मेरा सुझाव आप मानेंगे और रनिंग ग्रेड उनको देंगे तो फिर ऐसे वाक्यात नहीं होंगे । साथ ही साथ फाइनेशियल कंट्रोल जो बासेज के पास होता है वह डी सेन्ट्रलाइज करना चाहिये । रिसर्च असिस्टेंट्स के लिये सभी तरह की

सुविधायें समय पर मुहैया करना बहुत जरूरी है । यह पावर लिबरसी उनके हाथ में जानी चाहिये । जब तक यह सुविधायें उन को नहीं मिलेंगी तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा । आप जानते हैं कि ऐंफीकल्चर में रिसर्च के लिये टाइम फंडटर बहुत जरूरी है । अगर वक्त निकल गया सेंकशन लेने में तो वह एक्सपेरीमेंट दूसरे सीजन तक नहीं कर सकते । इसलिये फाइनेशियल कंट्रोल उनके हाथ में ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐकोम-डेज्शन के बारे में कहा कि यह सुविधा मिलनी उन के लिये बहुत जरूरी है । मेरा बिचार है कि उनके रहने के लिये फंसिलिटीज कंप्पम में होना बहुत जरूरी है । खासकर रिसर्च आफिसर्स के लिये जो रिसर्च लाइन में हैं, क्योंकि उनको रात को भी काम करना पड़ता है, दिन को भी, सुबह भी और शाम को भी, बहुत सारे फंडटर्स हैं, इसलिये कटीन्यूटी चाहिये । इसलिये यह जरूरियात रिसर्च आफिसर्स के लिये बहुत जरूरी है ।

इन लफ्जों के साथ मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि जो मेरे मज्जबन्म हैं, इनको धमन में लाया जाये और श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसके फंडर में नहीं हूँ, वह अपनी कुछ ऐंमी ही घादन में मजबूर है ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I must express my thanks to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for providing an opportunity to this House to discuss, for a considerably long time, the working and the achievements of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which is one of the most important research organizations in the country. Mr. Bosu knows it better than many others, because he himself is a member of the general body of that Socie

and he has been a member of the governing body also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
And the Standing Finance Committee also.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Yes; he has, in fact, been more closely connected with it for a longer period than I have been. And I am sure Mr. Bosu knows in his heart of hearts that the work done by this organization, and the various Institutes under it, are remarkable. This is a very vast organization which has spread all over the country during the past few years—with 39 Institutes and coordinated projects, and servicing about 21 agricultural universities in the country, with hundreds of centres, sub-centres and research stations. Almost every agroclimatic region of the country—and in the interior-most places—all sciences in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, fisheries, plants etc.—everything is covered in the work that is being done by ICAR and its Institutes.

Some points that have been raised by Mr. Bosu give me the impression that he, being such an old and experienced politician, has perhaps been misled and misinformed by some disgruntled persons among the scientists. Otherwise he would not have made such sweeping remarks against our agricultural scientists, knowing very well that the honour that India has gained in the world community for its contribution to agricultural sciences, would certainly be looked at with an eye of suspicion, from various quarters. It remains a fact that even the most advanced countries have highly appreciated the work that has been done in India, and this has been proved from the simple fact that hundreds of agricultural scientists from India are abroad now, on various assignments in different countries, working under the Food & Agriculture Organization, World Food Council and even on many research projects spread all over the world.

Hundreds and perhaps thousands of scientists are now manning our various institutes, universities and other stations. About 4000 scientists working under ICAR, as I said, have mostly been trained either by the IARI which is an older body, now an institute under the ICAR or in some other institutes now under the ICAR.

I would first like to mention a few points which have been raised by several hon. members to save perhaps the time of the House, because, later on, if time permits, I will go into the details of the progress made in agriculture and the increase in production. I am thankful to my friends, Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh, Mr. Ran Vir Singh and Mr. Namgyal for having lightened my work, because they have in they have in reality given almost the entire real picture, a true picture of the work of ICAR to the House and to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to take advantage of it if he so likes.

One point that has been repeatedly made is why ICAR should stay as a society? Why its status should not be changed to that of a body which is independent, autonomous also. It has been stated that the work of recruitment should be handed over to the UPSC. ICAR was a governing body earlier. A society was set up some years back. It is nothing new. This is to provide for better flexibility and autonomy, in fact, that this status has been given to ICAR. Government have considered the matter on more than one occasion after the Gajendragadkar Committee Report, and after the Estimates Committee Report was taken into consideration recently by the government, the government came to the conclusion that this arrangement was perhaps the best that could be for a scientific research body like this. We also thought of asking the U.P. S.C. to undertake the work of recruitment. But again we thought that generally it was felt that U.P.

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

S.C. was burdened with so much work already that recruitment of scientists might be delayed. There has to be again a certain amount of flexibility in searching for scientists and appointing them immediately it was to reduce the delay and to be able to find the best scientists that were available from anywhere, also to give them certain flexibility in the matter of fixing pay, according to the experience of a particular scientist; even when people with requisite experience were not available, to see that people without the proper experience could also be temporarily appointed on an *ad hoc* basis to man some of our stations in the interior areas where experienced and highly qualified scientists do not want to go. These were the reasons why we did not accept these two recommendations of the Estimates Committee after the fullest consideration at the Cabinet level. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Finance itself is the reason. (*Interruptions*) That is the trouble.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : No, no, finance does not come in the matter of recruitment.

We have, after looking into the report of the Estimates Committee, taken certain steps to remedy the problems that had been arising from time to time to see that scientists no longer feel dissatisfied. Even this one-member commission has been working in a different manner; some more experts are associated with the one man commission and they have been asked to prepare a panel in order of seniority or in order of preference so that if one person is not available, the first man does not join, the second one would be available.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Agricultural engineer for fisheries.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : I do not know what you

have in mind but that only confirms my belief that you have been wrongly informed by some interested persons.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
It has come in the papers.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Instructions have already been issued that if a particular scientist feels dissatisfied and discontented, he can always write to the president who happens to be the Minister in charge of Agriculture. It has been said that the Director General who happens to be a very senior scientist should not preside over the meetings of the ICAR governing body.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Propriety demands that. See the warrant of precedence.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Members of Parliament are made to sit there. What objection is there if the Minister presides ?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : The constitution will have to be looked into it is a high level decision which we have to take. One thing is clear. There is a policy decision that on these boards or bodies; Ministers themselves do not sit; the Prime Minister or the Minister should not preside over these boards because ultimately they have to take final decision; they have to look into appeals.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Do not have Parliament Members there.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : If they feel like this, certainly their views will be taken into consideration. This has been in the Constitution of the ICAR; it must be in other bodies also where Members of Parliament may be sitting. I do not know; the matter will be looked into.

Another sore point of the Opposition Members seems to be the claim of Dr. Swaminathan about developing a particular variety of wheat. This question has been discussed time and again in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I did not take any names.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : I would not like to go into details because this again is a matter where opinions might differ. After all, scientists who were believed wrong hundreds of years ago are to day proved to be right; scientists who are considered great scientists today may be proved wrong after some time. This is a continuous process and one can never be sure which claim is proper and which claim has flaws in it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
That was a deliberate attempt to mislead.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : There was no deliberate attempt ; I make it quite clear. It has been stated that there can be variations in the lysine content and other things on account of nitrogen fertility; there can be various reasons. Anyway this is for other experts to go into and committees of experts went into this questions. I should request the hon. Members not to raise this issue again and again. We should not try to be little what we have achieved in the field of agriculture.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I had no such intention.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Scientists need all the encouragement and I hope hon. Members do appreciate that a lot has already been done and I hope India will achieve further glory in this matter.

There are general complaints that scientists do not have enough accommodation. I agree that conditions are not ideal. But we have provided substantial amounts of money in the next Five Year Plan to provide enough accommodation not only for working but also for residences. I hope, things will improve in due course of time. There are certain constraints. But scientists also, to my mind, should not be very fussy. Generally, the complaint, which somehow I do not think should come from scientists, is that two scientists are sitting in a room or three scientists are sitting in a room. If there are two or three scientists sitting in a room, it is only for paper work and not for laboratory work. Room is a large place and there is no harm if they sit there. Till such time as we can provide them better accommodation they should try to feel satisfied. What is needed more is the laboratory facilities of a very high order, library facilities, equipment and other things.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
Sometimes, some people feel disturbed when there are several people working together. In the case of scientists, sometimes, there is a kind of disturbance.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : We are aware of that and we are trying to remove that.

There is another suggestion—I do not know whether it has been seriously made—that the ICAR head-quarter should be shifted from Delhi. What will you do with all the buildings here ? Where would you find all the farm land ? If politics can creep in Delhi—that may be the purpose of the hon. Member's suggestion—I think, the hon. Member also may be partly responsible for it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) :
Is he so powerful ?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH

RAO : I think, he is quite forceful and for such activities, perhaps, he is better than many persons in his own party. Of course, we do not have such people.

My friends, Mr. Goyal, Harikesh Bahadur, Rasheed Masood and many others spoke about suicides among scientists. There have been five cases of suicides from 1960 to date in a period of 20 years. Two of them, it has been established, were on account of personal and family problems and circumstances.

श्री रशीद मसूद : दो पी एच डी स्टूडेंट्स ने भी मूसाइड किया है, एक ने 76 में और दूसरे ने 78 में, इस तरह से सात हो जाते हैं ।

[شری رشید مسعود : دو پی -

ایچ - ڈی - سٹوڈنٹس نے بھی
سوسائڈ کیا ہے ، ایک نے ۷۶ میں
دوسرے نے ۷۸ میں ، اس طرح سے
سات ہو جاتے ہیں -]

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH

RAO : It may be due to frustration out of failure. I do not have full information.

That way I read in the newspapers that somebody from outside related to a scientist came here and committed suicide. He was also, probably, an ex-employee of the ICAR.

Three cases of suicides are attributable to working conditions and certain difficulties in the service matters that the scientists might have experienced. About one of them, we cannot be sure because his body was found in a well. It could not be established whether it was in reality a suicide or a foulplay.

The cases of two scientists have become very well known. They have been discussed in this House and in the other House and among the public. I would not like to go into them. Hon. Members would appreciate that after these cases, Government has been more conscious of the working conditions and the grievances of scientists. We have tried to improve matters, but there can still be scope for further improvement, I do not deny that, but I can assure you that we are doing everything we can to see that scientists are fully satisfied, that they have good working conditions, that they get every opportunity to approach the Government. This is an opportunity that I have not been able to provide to other departments and corporations, but I have ordered that at least half an hour before I have my lunch must be set aside for any scientists to come and meet me if he has anything to say. That has been done. I have certainly received some complaints which were genuine. Things were being delayed. I have asked that those matters should be expedited, but in an organisation which has been there for such a long time and the staff is so large, it takes time to improve things. I hope I shall be able to improve things to such an extent within the next few months or years, if I have the opportunity, that hon. Members themselves will probably appreciate that something good has been done and the scientists would be fully satisfied.

If I may request hon. Members, they should also exercise some caution, because there are a few scientists who give a bad name to the entire organisation and to the whole community.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
At the higher level mainly.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH
RAO : I do not differ with Mr. Bosu when he says that some scientists go here and there and try to advance their cause and their service matters, but if I am careful and you expect

me to be careful about that, I would also request hon. Members to be careful to see that such people are not able to give wrong information to an hon. Member just to have an opportunity of having a fling at the Government, that that wrong information is not utilised in this House. Otherwise, other scientists also suffer. I shall always be happy to discuss in detail any individual case which the hon. Members like. If they feel that the scientists are not being properly treated, I will satisfy them that things are not such as have been presented to them, or I shall get satisfied myself after the hon. Members have convinced me, and then action will be taken.

I do not know how some hon. Members have raised the question of.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Decentralisation.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Decentralisation and other things are already there. All the institutions under the ICAR are more or less autonomous bodies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
No.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : The Director is fully in charge of the work under him. He is empowered to order postings, transfers and appointments of scientists up to a certain level, and he also assesses their work just as five-yearly assessments are done by the Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Hardly ever done.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : They are done, scientists are being recruited, they are being given advance increments, they are being given promotions at the higher level, all that work is continuing. I myself had been worried in the past when I saw that certain delays had taken place. Assessment work which should have been completed in 1976 or

1977 has been done now, but in future we shall make it certain that these delays generally do not take place.

Everybody is fully aware of what has been achieved in Indian agriculture, Our wheat production within the last 15 years or so has jumped from mere 19 million tonnes to 35 million tonnes,

20 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Thanks to Mexico. You got the Mexican dwarf red variety seed,

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :
If he wants to see everything through coloured glasses. if he wants either to look this way across the Himalayas or that way across the Indian ocean, I cannot stop him. But I will only request him also to take note of what our young Indian scientists have been doing, With most of the top-most research institutions in the world we have exchange programmes, They feel privileged and happy to have these arrangements with Indian scientists, How can he say that we have only learnt from others and others have not learnt anything from us ? If there is something good being done outside. certainly we want to take advantage of that. But we always keep improving upon it, We do not feel satisfied with what others have been able to do, In many fields, we have improved upon it, I hope. our scientists shall show to the world that they are second to none,

About rice also, the production has gone up from 30 million tonnes in 1965-66 to about 54 million tonnes, These are our achievements. Potato was mentioned, We had a production of only 3.6 million tonnes of potato only 10 years back, At present. within 10 years. we have exceeded 10 million tonnes, Why ? It is because our scientists have been able to evolve disease-free potato seed, They have even been able to develop resistant

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

varieties. It is only because of that India has done well not only in foodgrains but also in sourgham, that is, jowar. From 7 million tonnes, we have achieved a target already within the last 12 years of 11.5 million tonnes. In bajra hybrid also, we have made good progress, that is, from 3.7 million tonnes, we have achieved the production of 7.5 million tonnes. But this crop was taken over by a pest-disease and we started going down in bajra production. Again, we are picking up. We have already achieved a target of 5.5 million tonnes. In regard to groundnut, the position is the same. So also in the case of rapeseed and mustard.

In cotton also, they have done wonderful work. Hybrid cotton is produced by hand-pollination which has generated employment for millions of people in the country. It has given the world one of the best developed varieties of hybrid cotton called H.4. The yield per hectare is very high. My colleague reminds me that only a few years back, we were importing cotton. But now we have reached a level of production of 80 lakh bales and we are in a position, fortunately, due to these developments, due to this scientific work and achievement to export cotton. We are thinking of long-term arrangements of export. About 5 lakh bales we have been exporting this year and we might be even exceeding that. We are also exporting groundnut. Whereas other countries have suffered in groundnut production, India is doing very well. We have achieved a production potential of about 25 to 30 quintals per hectare. The same is the case of potato. These are not insignificant achievements by our scientists.

Another breakthrough is this. I shall call it a breakthrough because many friends have said that there has not been much progress in the field of oilseeds and pulses. This is because these crops are mostly grown in India in rain-fed areas,

Any area that gets irrigation is utilised for either wheat or rice production. So, these crops get the worst of land for themselves. But due to better seeds developed and short duration varieties, there has been a significant achievement; the short duration moong has been evolved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Baisakhi,

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Baisakhi. That can enable farmers to have two crops even in rain-fed areas. This crop can be combined with another crop; it is good for intercropping also—between wheat and rice. This can be sown in only 60 days' period. Similarly, *Arhar* has been developed, which has a much shorter period for ripening than the conventional *arhar* that India has had, taking eleven months to ripe,

These and other figures will convince the hon. Members that there have been achievements, though they are partly on account of the adaptability, hardihood, commonsense and the spirit of enterprise of our farmers. But there has been a considerable contribution on account of these hybrid varieties and high yielding varieties of seed; for instance, the dwarf varieties of wheat.

From 1950-51, the progress that we have achieved in the production of certain crops—I would mention the principal crops—is as follows: in rice from 20.6 million tonnes in 1950-51, we have already achieved 53.8 million tonnes in 1978-79; in wheat from 6.5 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 35.55 million tonnes coarse grains from 15.3 million tonnes to 30.4 million tonnes; pulses from 8.4 million tonnes to 12.2 million tonnes, that is, 50 per cent increase in pulses also. The total production of foodgrains which was 50.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 when our plan started, has come to the level of 131.8 million tonnes in the year 1978-79. We are sure that

we will exceed the target this year and will produce about 134 or 135 million tonnes. We have our targets also fixed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, but I would not go into that. In groundnut also, from 34 lakh tonnes, we have come to the production level of 63.8 lakh tonnes. In oilseeds, the five major crops gave us a total of 51.6 lakh tonnes in 1950-51; we have now achieved a production figure of 94.8 lakh tonnes. In cotton we only had a production of 30 lakh bales in 1950-51; now we are producing about 80 lakh bales. In jute also, from 33 lakh bales in 1950-51; we are now producing nearly 65 lakh bales. In sugarcane also, from 57 million tonnes, we have produced in 1978-79 160 million tonnes. In 1977-78 it was 177 million tonnes. Sir, these are some of the figures. **Potato**—I have given the figures. There has been an increase aaround and we feel that this useful work of the scientists was important for the advancement of the country because ours is an agricultural country and whatever can be achieved to attain greatness can be achieved within the shortest time in the farmer's field. I am sure about that and I am convinced and I hope the hon. Members will agree with me and within the shortest period results will be achieved and with these words, Sir, I do not think I should take much of the time of the House. We have made considerable progress and it is not only in the total production but also in the yield per hectare. I would not like to quote the figures for want of time but if the hon. Members are interested, I can provide them.

There was another criticism that enough funds are not being allotted for research work in certain fields like Sorghum, maize, pulses and oil seeds. That is also not true. Mr. Bosu, I have to say that. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Let us have a longer debate one day.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO :
In the Fourth Plan period for pulses

there was an allocation of Rs. 181 lakhs, in the Fifth Plan, it was raised to Rs. 588 lakhs and then in the Sixth Plan there is a proposal to allocate Rs. 970 lakhs. This is a considerably high figure. This shows an increase of 224% over the last Plan period for pulses. For oil seeds, similarly, in the Fourth Plan the allocation was Rs. 253 lakhs, in the Fifth Plan it was raised to Rs. 732 lakhs and in the Sixth Plan it is getting nearly Rs. 1231 lakhs—an increase of 189.33% in the allocation for this research work in oil seeds. Sir, money is no constraint and I hope this government will be able to find the funds for this important work. I do not know. Mr. Bosu generally agrees with me outside the House but here he may find it difficult but still, as dictated by propriety, I will ask Mr. Bosu not to press this motion and to have a few words of praise for the scientific work and the achievements of Indian scientists and to co-operate with this government on improving things instead of taking a wrong course.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (ERNAKULAM) : The hon. Minister made a very remarkable report saying that many improvements have been made. What I would like to know is whether there is any method by which we can make a trouble-free Bosu in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I forget to mention one thing on which Mr. Rao Sahib would agree with me for a change that the Finance Ministry pokes its nose too often and too much in unwarranted areas. For once they must understand the national priorities. They must understand that what the thinkers the world over are worried about is the food problem for the next 2-3 decades.

This is a very important thing. I only wish that my old friend Shri Rao, takes this to the cabinet. This is one point where the House, I suppose, is not divided that agriculture

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

must have the topmost priority in the country and agriculture without research-base can never sustain. Sir, I have said. . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The entire House has clapped for the first time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am most grateful for this. Although it is not the first time that I have the honour of being so applauded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have seen it now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am sorry to say that in the I.C.A.R. during my 2 1/2 years' stay roughly in the Governing Body and in the Standing Finance Committee and also in the Council I could see too much of foreign orientation to our scientists. Well meaning scientists have been made to forget the conditions in my country, the conditions of people who are tilling the lands and their attainments in life. I am very sorry that the dependence on import lobby is extremely powerful still, as a result we have remained dependent on very vital items, all imports. The country, I would say, is without hesitation the U.S.A. because they have the best educational facilities in the sphere of agriculture and training. Our scientists naturally went there and many of them were lured to go there with fat stipends and scholarships and they came back with brainwashing. They feel what the Americans ask them to do is fair and right. Unfortunately it is so (*Interruptions*) Not all but there is a sizable section I may tell you one instance. For example, after Comrade Brezhnev's visit in 1974, the Soviet Union if I member offered to give us three hundred karocool sheep, that is the sheep which they never allowed to go out of their country. This is a very rare breed; in every respect, it was a special breed; this gives a skin which is called pellet and is made into *topy* which costs Rs. 300 each.

They said expressly that these sheep should be carried in a pressurised aircraft and these are the do's and dont's—elaborated. What happened? The then Deputy Director General who is now on an U.N. assignment in Bangkok, the day I raised the whole issue in the Governing Body, fainted on the table. I won't mention his name. He immediately got a job under a chair of the American umbrella in Bangkok basking in the sunshine. The sheep were loaded in a Chartered nonpressurised plane which was taken by a private American who was of ill-repute. The sheep were airlifted from Samarkhand. The Russians forgave a Chartered route for some strategic purposes. They deviated from the chartered route and flew some what at a low altitude, I suspect for photographing their areas. Immediately the Russians chased them and they went up and, in that process the sheep were stempeded inside the aircraft and the poor sheep, many of them died there. For want of fuel—fuel got exhausted—they had to do forcelanding in Lahore. Why? Because of this exercise, because of this deviation in Lahore at that time our relations with Pakistan unfortunately—I say unfortunately—was very bad. They would not allow the aircraft door to be opened and it was there for several hours—more than one day or so—and the sheep had to stay inside without water and food. You could understand the condition of the sheep. By the time they brought the aircraft to Delhi, many of the sheep were dead. You Rao Saheb, I would beseech you that you take a team of 20 M.P.s. where the Karakool sheep are and in what condition they are now (*Interruptions*) I have seen. You will kindly organise a visit. I passionately feel that unless we allow agriculture to grow at the speed that is required we have no chance of survival. I am particularly extremely critical where there is a point for criticism and I am not anxious to please anybody.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : If any M.P. wants to pay a visit to any of the institutions, kindly give your name and you can go there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall give you the dossier, I shall give you the questionnaire. You will allow me to prepare the questionnaire and you give to it them before they go. I call I.C.A.R. a mutual admiration society. I won't mention any name. Mr. Bourlaug, a nobel laureate was given the Nobel prize. How many letters went from the Govt. of India requesting the Swedish authorities to confer on him the rare honour. My information is—two or three. In return he recommended for the grant of Magzsay Award to another scientist. I would not mention the name. It is a mutual give and take. I need not go much into the matter.

Rao Sahib, do you or do you not agree that if you remain dependent on foreign, particularly capitalist, countries for your vital requirements without the supply of which there could be revol in the cities or a rebellion in the country or they will regulate your political decisions or they will dictate your political decisions as you had to undergo till 1971 under PL 480 programme. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Pulses, you can not import, except in Morocco and Egypt pulses are not available so you cannot import. (*Interruptions*) Now what are they doing ? They are dependent for import of edible oil to a very big extent. They are dependent for skimmed milk powder. If skimmed milk powder is stopped for political reasons you will have revolt in many cities.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Sir, I forgot to mention about skimmed milk powder. There were so many things mentioned. At least 3095 LS—9

about skimmed milk powder, I would like to give information to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. About fifteen years ago, the production of skimmed milk powder was only 5,000 tonnes. Today we are producing 70,000 tonnes and there is no import of milk powder on commercial basis.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You receive it as a gift.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : We are not purchasing any skimmed milk powder. If it is a gift for certain purposes and some countries are sending it, then that is gratefully accepted for our nutrition programmes and other things and pulses and certain shortages to be made up. There is nothing wrong in accepting if same friends want to give us some of their surplus skimmed milk powder and we utilise it in the country. But the production figures themselves will impress Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have talked about milk powder. What about poultry stock? Has the amount gone up this year? (*Interruptions*) Rao Sahib, I am not talking about your balance of trade. My debate is not covering balance of trade. My debate is not on as to whether or not to accept alms from persons who are much more rich than we are. I am talking about dependence on imports. So, kindly accept it gracefully. I am very sorry to say that young friend of mine talked as if I was listening to a jester and in a very light-hearted manner on a serious matter like Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : We are awaiting your second report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I believe in doing a thorough job. I am not a prisoner of bureaucrats.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : How long will you take ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Another few days. There were elections and then the Government was phut .They quarrelled and all these things (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : I am told you spent only four hours in that Institute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is not necessary to visit formally and be entertained lavishly. That is one thing which I have always avoided. I have been telling the Chairman of the Railway Convention Committee, for instance that all Parliamentary Committees should not accept hospitalities from these organisations whom they are examining.

Rao Sahib said that good scientists are leaving Rao Sahib also sermonned. I would only say, "Treat the men and not the disease." That is the motto of homeopathy. If you cure the man his diseases will automatically get cured. If you go on curing one disease after another it will become an endless exercise. That was why I wrote to your Director-General. What did I write ? I asked for the total money spend by ICAR for research on each crop and each animal species during the last ten years. I wanted percentage of area under improved variety for 10 years that they did not give. If they gave the cat will be out the bag. (*Interruptions*) So, it is not available.

This is the position. I got a letter yesterday where this gentleman said, he cannot give . About 'Achievement Audit' I have elaborately stated that practically there is no achievement audit at all in recent years. What is he claiming ? He should understand it. I request Mr. Birendra Singh Rao to ask for the papers. Mr. Rao Saheb, please see why no achievement audit was made. Then you have said nothing about what Dr. Arkare has said;

he is an eminent scientist of the one-man commission of the Scientists' Recruitment Board. He has condemned certain things in clear language in a scientific body. Mr. Rao Saheb you are in your usual smooth manner and you said many things. But you have not touched the main point where I have clearly stated that in 33 years there has been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully. Do you dispute that ? You do. Then why this import of Rs. 700 crores of edible oil ? I said there is no plan for matching our needs fully. Sir, we are sitting on the top of a volcano because of our dependence on others. There is no planning in the sphere of agriculture. There is no assessment of the demand, present future and all that.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What did the Agriculture Commission do?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Ask Mr. Rao Birendra Singh. He has not explained . That is my charge. I would like Mr. Rao Birendra Singh to write to me specifying what remarkable work they have done. You examine the minutes of the meeting when I was member of the governing body and the Standing Finance Committee; you will notice that at every stage when I have been a member of the governing Body and the standing Finance Committee I have been pointing my fingers at certain things, putting my fingers saying here you are failing, here you have done nothing; here you ought to do this, and so on. Sir, why don't you spare a little time for this massive organisation so that you can know exactly what the members want to be done? This is a massive organisation but lot of money and enough scope is there. The misled scientists cannot mislead me because my thinking is not that of a prisoner of anybody and there is ample testimony in this matter; you know it better than many others and you are not a new man to t is

House. Does it apply to Ministers of the Government? Are they not prisoners of bureaucracy? (*Interruptions*) I will give one example. I have got many examples. There is the Rs. 72,000 Project for quick maturing of mustard-seeds. They deliberately suppressed it for 9 months—and I am using very strong words—and they gave the money when I started bamboozling them. And then what was the pretext given? It was that the first instalment was for Rs. 12,000, Calcutta University has not complied with the requirement which they wanted them to do. I said, you have given the money, 12,000 or so. Have they complied with the requirement? No, Sir. Then how could you give the money? Well, they were waiting to see if Jyotirmoy Bosu could get defeated so that they could get the money back. There is a very powerful oilseed lobby in this country,—powerful edible oil lobby in this country; they are working with the ICAR. I am charging.

I fully support Prof. Ranga who said that the D.G. cannot sit in judgement on his own activities. He can't chair the Governing body and the Standing Finance Committee. There is a thing called 'Warrant of Precedence' and MPs. occupy a fairly high position and in governmental meetings their warrant of precedence should not be lost sight of Rao Saheb, I request you to kindly consider that they are your honourable colleagues and don't treat them shabbily. Sir, if I wanted to penetrate into ICAR through the back-door, I would not have wanted shifting of its H. Q. Rao Saheb, you made a contradictory statement. The subordinate directors of the Institute are subordinate to the D. G. for administrative as well as financial matters. They have no freedom and what Mr. Rao Birendra Singh has chosen to say is not correct. Sir, he talked about potatoe. If it is all that good, why should it be sold at Rs. 2.50 per kilo? (*Interruptions*). Now Dal, Why should it be sold at Rs. 6.00 per kilo. The rice yield per acre has come down

in Cuttack. Why did it go down? Mr. R. V. Swaminathan is not very far from there. You kindly find out. Now, sugar cane. What is the decline per hectare yield; kindly don't take the House for a ride. I am charging you how the per hectare yield has come down in many agricultural items. The scientists job is there to increase the production. During 1956-61, per hectare yield of pulses was 495 Kg. and in 1974-79, it was 493 Kg. What are they taking about? Telling tales. There are many things on which a debate of this size cannot cover. It is the biggest organisation and there are a lot of complications and mismanagements. Rao Saheb I beseech you once again, don't take anybody from the Opposition, but take your own party-men into confidence and divide the yok and let them do fact finding and report to you so that you are able to do substantial good to the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
The question is :

“That this House do recommend that an All party Parliamentary Committee be constituted to enquire thoroughly into the target and performance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and also ascertain as to why in the last 33 years there had been no plan for agricultural production matching our needs fully.”

The Motion was negatived.

20.3 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

LOAD SHEDDING IN THE CAPITAL

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोह-तरम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हम दिल्ली की जिस जगह में रहते हैं, दिल्ली में भी साउथ ऐवेन्यू, नार्थ ऐवेन्यू जहाँ कि

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट रहते हैं, हमें उस दिक्कत का अहसास नहीं हो सकता, जो दिल्ली में और जगहों पर रहने वाले लोगों को पिछले एक या सवा साल से है। जहां कि यह तसब्बुर भी नहीं किया जा सकता कि कभी बिजली जायेगी, वहां भी हमारा तजुर्बा यह है कि अगस्त से अब तक बराबर बिजली जाती रही है। और जगहों की हालत क्या है, इसका अंदाजा आप इससे लगा सकते हैं कि अगस्त से लेकर अब तक शायद ही कोई दिन ऐसा गया हो जिस दिन डेसू के बारे में कोई शिकायत अखबार में न आई हो। किसी न किसी जगह का कहीं न कहीं जिक्र होता है चाहे इसके अन्दरूनी झगडों का ही जिक्र हो।

तीन महीनों में 812 दफे ब्रेक-डाउन हुआ है। अगर आप इसको कैलकुलेट करें तो यह 8 ब्रेक-डाउन रोजाना के हिसाब से बैठते हैं। आप इस से अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि दिल्ली जैसी जगह में गर्मी के मौसम में रहने वाले लोगों की क्या हालत हुई होगी ?

यही नहीं, एक आक्सीजन बनाने वाली कम्पनी को एक महीने में 42 ब्रेक-डाउन का सामना करना पड़ा। आक्सीजन जिन्दगी के लिए जरूरी चीज है, इसके सलैन्डर्स अस्पतालों में सप्लाई होते हैं, वहां पर इतने ब्रेक-डाउन अगर होते हैं तो इससे भी अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि यहां की हुकूमत इन्सान की जिन्दगी को कुछ नहीं समझती है।

यह जो ब्रेक-डाउन होते रहे हैं, यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। इससे पहले भी काफी ब्रेक-डाउन हुए हैं और होंते रहे हैं। लेकिन पिछले दिनों में जो ब्रेक-डाउन देखने में आये है, सबसे अफसोसनाक बात यह है कि बगैर किसी नोटिस के ब्रेक-डाउन हो जाते हैं।

कभी कभी दो घंटे के नोटिस के बाद 6, 6, और 8, 8 घंटे तक बिजली गायब रहती है। जब अथोरीटीज से पूछा गया कि क्या वजह है, बिजली को बगैर नोटिस के क्यों गायब कर रहे हैं, तो जवाब मिलता रहा कि हैड क्वार्टर जो डेसू का है वह चीफ इंजीनियर के आफिस से 8 किलोमीटर दूर है। आप जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां के टेलीफोन इस कदर उमदा काम करते हैं कि मिनिस्टर्स को भी किसी से बात करने के लिए बैठे रहना पड़ता है। ब्रेक-डाउन का नोटिस अखबारों को नहीं जा पाता है, जिस से लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। डेसू के द्वारा कानून का उल्लंघन हुआ है। इंडियन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एक्ट के तहत चौबीस घंटे की सप्लाई में 2.5 परसेंट कुछ माइनस या प्लस—की रुकावट हो सकती है, लेकिन कई लोकैलिटीज में 50, 60 परसेंट—11 घंटे तक—ब्रेक-डाउन रहा है।

आज अखबारों में देखने को मिला कि बिजली के मामले में दिल्ली सैल्फ-सफिसेंट हो गई है, वह दूसरों को भी बिजली दे रही है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने बिजली की रीसेटलमेंट कालोनीज को बिजली सप्लाई कर दी है, क्या उसने लोगों को दिए जाने वाले गलत बिलों के बारे में कोई एक्शन लिया है, क्या उसने बिजली की चोरी की तरफ ध्यान दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि इन सारी खराबियों की कुछ वजुहात हैं, जिनको दूर किए बगैर हमें कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है।

एक बात तो यह है कि इस वक्त कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है कि किस वक्त किस लोकैलिटी में बिजली का शट-डाउन होगा। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स और इंडियन एक्सप्रेस वगैरा अखबारों में यह बात

कही गई है कि शट-डाउन बगैर प्लानिंग के होता है। जब आफिसर्स से पूछते हैं कि कितनी जगहों को कितने घंटे बिजली से महरूम रखा जायेगा, तो कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि बगैर प्लानिंग के काम हो रहा है।

हमारे यहां पावर जनरेशन एथारिटी भी दो अलग अलग हैं, जिनका आपस में कोई कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। उनमें आपस में पूरी कोऑर्डिनेशन हुए बिना ठीक सप्लाय नहीं रखी जा सकती है। इस लिए इस डिफेक्ट को दूर करना चाहिए।

इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में कहा गया है कि इस गड़बड़ की सब से बड़ी वजह— मैं माफी चाहूंगा उस तरफ के लोगों से— पोलिटिकल इंटरफीयरेंस है। अगर इस वजह से लोगों को दिक्कत और परेशानी हो, तो यह बहुत तकलीफदेह बात है। 3 तारीख के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में कहा गया है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांग्रेस (आई) कमिटी के प्रेजिडेंट ने जा कर एथारिटीज को प्रेशराइज किया कि किसी पार्टी-कुलर मामले में एक पार्टिकुलर फर्म से चीजें खरीदी जायें। जब एक आफिसर ने इन्कार किया, तो लैफिटेनेंट-गवर्नर को शिकायत हुई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस आफिसर से एक्सप्लेन काल किया गया। अखबार में यह भी कहा गया है कि मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से भी इंटरफीयरेंस हुआ है। यह रोजाना की इंटरफीयरेंस खत्म होनी चाहिए।

तीसरी सबसे बड़ी वजह यह है कि यहां के अफसरान और वर्कर्स में रिपोर्ट नहीं है, उनका आपस में इतिफाक और इतिहाद नहीं है। उसकी वजह है प्रस्ट्रेशन—डैसू के मुलाजिमीन प्रस्ट्रिटिड है, क्योंकि एक

एसिस्टेंट इंजीनियर को एक्सीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर बनने के लिए 18 साल लग जाते हैं, और उससे आगे प्रमोशन का सवाल ही नहीं है। इस लिए उनमें अपने काम के बारे में जो जोश होना चाहिए, वह देखने को नहीं मिलता है। प्रमोशन का तरीका ऐसा होना चाहिए कि अफसरों की दिलचस्पी बरकरार रहे।

डैसू में करीब करीब 30 परसेंट मुलाजिमीन और अरुसर बाहर से डेपुटेशन पर आये हुए हैं। अगर वहीं के टैक्नीकल लोगों को तरक्की देकर रखा जाये, तो वे ज्यादा दिलचस्पी और मेहनत से काम करके उस आर्गेनाइजेशन को फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं। वनिस्बत इस के कि उस के अन्दर डेपुटेशन पर लोग दूसरी जगह से जायें जो नान-टैक्नीकल हैं और वे वहां जाकर काम करें।... (व्यवधान)... अच्छा बन्द करता हूं, अगर आपका हुकुम है। देखिये, ये बोलने भी नहीं देते।

मैंने जो बात कही है ये डिफेक्टस हैं और य मैंने इस लिए नहीं बतलाये हैं कि कोई क्रिटिसिज्म है आप का, बल्कि डेमोन्स्ट्री में यह जरूरी है कि डिफेक्टस को आपकी नालिज में लाया जाय और और आपके लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि आप उस को एक्सैट करके उसे दूर करें।

: [شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور)]

محترم ذہنی اسپیکر صاحب ہم دلی کی جس جگہ میں رہتے ہیں دلی میں ہی ساؤتھ ایویلیو نارٹھ ایویلیو جہاں کہ - میڈر پارلیمنٹ رہتے ہیں ہمیں اس وقت ہ احساس نہیں ہو سکتا جو دلی میں اور جگہ پر

[شری رشید مسعود]

رہنے والے لوگوں کو پچھلے ایک یا سوا سال سے ہے۔ جہاں کہ یہ تصور بھی نہیں کیا جا سکتا کہ کبھی بجلی جائے گی وہاں بھی ہمارا تجربہ یہ ہے کہ اگست سے اب تک برابر بجلی جاتی رہی ہے۔ اور جگہوں کی حالت کہا ہے اسکا اندازہ آپ اس سے لگا سکتے ہیں کہ اگست سے لے کر جب تک شاید ہی کوئی دن ایسا گیا ہو جس دن تیسو کے بارے میں کوئی شکایت اخبار میں نہ آئی ہو۔ کسی نہ کسی جگہ کا کہیں نہ کہیں ذکر ہوتا ہے چاہے اس کے اندرونی جھگڑوں کا ہی ذکر ہو۔

نہن پہلے میں ۸۱۲ دفعہ بریک قانون ہوا ہے۔ اگر آپ اس کو کولکولہٹ کریں تو یہ ۸ بریک قانون ووزانہ کے حساب سے بیٹھتے ہیں۔ آپ اس سے اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ دلی چھٹی جگہ میں کرسی کے موسم میں رہنے والے لوگوں کی کیا حالت ہوئی ہوگی۔

یہی نہیں ایک آکسیجن بنانے والی کمپنی کو ایک پہلے میں ۳۲ بریک قانون کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ آکسیجن زندگی کے لئے ضروری چیز ہے اس کے سلیڈرس ہسپتالوں میں سپلائی ہوتے ہیں وہاں پر اتنے بریک قانون اگر ہوتے ہیں تو اس سے بھی اندازہ

لگایا جا سکتا ہے کہ یہاں کی حکومت انسان کی زندگی کو کچھ نہیں سمجھتی ہے۔

یہ جو بریک قانون ہوتے رہے ہیں یہ کوئی نئی چیز نہیں ہے۔ اس سے پہلے بھی کافی بریک قانون ہوئے ہیں اور ہوتے رہے ہیں۔ لیکن پچھلے دنوں میں جو بریک قانون دیکھنے میں آئے ہیں سب سے افسوس ناک بات یہ ہے کہ بغیر کسی نوٹس کے بریک قانون ہو جاتے ہیں۔ کبھی کبھی دو گھنٹے کے نوٹس کے بعد ۶-۶ اور ۸-۸ گھنٹے تک بجلی غائب رہتی ہے۔ جب آتھوڑھوڑ سے پوچھا گیا کہ کیا وجہ ہے بجلی کو بغیر نوٹس کے کیوں غائب کر رہے ہیں تو جواب ملتا رہا کہ ہیڈ کوارٹر جو تیسو کا ہے وہ چیف انجینئر کے آفس سے ۸ کلو میٹر دور ہے۔ آپ جانتے ہوں کہ ہمارے یہاں کے ٹیلیفون اس قدر عمدہ کام کرتے ہیں کہ انسٹریز کو بھی کسی سے بات کرنے کے لئے بیٹھ رہنا پڑتا ہے۔ بریک قانون کا نوٹس اخباروں کو نہیں جاتا ہے جس سے لوگوں کو بہت پریشانی ہوتی ہے۔ تیسو کے دارا قانون کا الیکشن ہوا ہے۔ انڈین الیکریسیٹی ایکٹ کے تحت جو بیس گھنٹے کی سپلائی میں ۲۵ پرسینٹ کچھ مائنس یا پلس کی رکارڈ ہو سکتی ہے۔ لیکن کئی لوکلٹیز میں

۶۰-۵۰ پرسینٹ ۱۱ گھنٹے تک
بڑیک قارن رہا ہے -

آج اخباروں میں دیکھنے کو
ملا کہ بجلی کے معاملے میں دلی
سولف سٹوڈیوٹ ہو گئی ہے وہ
دوسروں کو بھی بجلی دے رہی ہے۔
لوکن میں پوچھنا چاہتے ہوں کہ کیا
سرکار نے دلی کی ری سٹوڈیوٹ کالونیز
کو بجلی سہلانی کر دی ہے کیا اس
نے لوگوں کو دیئے جانے والے قسط بلوں
کے بارے میں کوئی ایجنشن لیا ہے
کیا اسلے بجلی کی چوری کی طرف
دھیان دیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں
کہ ان ساری خرابیوں کی کچھ
وجوہات ہوں - جنکو دور کئے بغیر
ہمیں کامیابی نہیں مل سکتی ہے -

ایک بات تو یہ ہے کہ اس وقت
کوئی پلاننگ نہیں ہے کہ کس وقت
کس لوکلٹی میں بجلی کشت قارن
ہوگا - ہندوستان ٹائمز اور انڈین
ایکسپریس وغیرہ اخباروں میں یہ
بات کہی گئی ہے کہ شت قارن بغیر
پلاننگ کے ہوتا ہے - جب آفسرز سے
پوچھتے ہوں کہ کتنی جگہوں کو
کٹلے گھنٹے بجلی سے محروم رکھا
جائیگا تو کوئی جواب نہیں ملتا ہے
کیونکہ بغیر پلاننگ کے کام ہو رہا ہے۔

ہمارے یہاں پاور جیلوڈیوٹنگ
آتھرتی بھی دو الگ الگ ہیں جن
کا آپس میں کوئی کہ آرڈینیشن

نہیں ہے - میں آپس میں پوری کو
آرڈینیشن ہوئے بنا تھیک سہلانی
نہیں رکھی جا سکتی ہے - اس لئے
اس ڈیفیکٹ کو دور کرنا چاہئے -

انڈین ایکسپریس میں کہا گیا
ہے کہ اس گڑبڑ کی سب سے بڑی
وجہ - میں معافی چاہوں گا اس
طرف کے لوگوں سے - پولیٹیکل
انٹر فیئرینس ہے - اگر اس وجہ
سے لوگوں کو دقت اور پریشانی
ہو تو یہ بہت تکلیف دہ بات ہے -
۳ تاریخ کو انڈین ایکسپریس
میں کہا گیا ہے کہ ڈسٹرکٹ
کانگریس (آئی) کمیٹی کے پریزیڈنٹ
نے جا کر آنہورٹیوٹیز کو پرمشائز کیا کہ
کسی پرتیکولر معاملے میں ایک
پرتیکولر فرم سے چھڑیں خریدی جائیں۔
جب ایک آفسر نے انکار کیا تو
لیفٹیننٹ گورنر کو شکایت ہوئی -
نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ اس آفسر سے
ایکسپولیشن کال کیا گیا - اخبار
میں یہ بھی کہا گیا ہے کہ منسٹر
صاحب کی طرف سے بھی انٹرفیئرینس
ہوا ہے - یہ روزانہ کی انٹر فیئرینس
ختم ہونی چاہئے -

تیسرے سب سے بڑی وجہ یہ
ہے کہ یہاں کے انسران اور ورکرز
میں رپورٹ نہیں ہے ان کا
آپس میں اتفاق اور اتحاد نہیں
ہے - اسکی وجہ ہے فریسٹیشن -
ڈیسو کے ملازمین فریسٹیشن میں

[شری رشید مسعود]

کیونکہ ایک ایسٹیمٹ انجینئر کو ایکسکھوٹیو انجینئر بنانے کے لئے ۱۸ سال لگ جاتے ہیں اور اس سے آگے پروموشن کا سوال ہی نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے ان میں اپنے کام کے بارے میں جو چوہں ہونا چاہئے وہ دیکھنے کو نہیں ملتا ہے۔ پروموشن کا طریقہ ایسا ہونا چاہئے کہ افسروں کی دلچسپی برقرار رہے۔

تیسو میں قریب قریب ۳۰ پرسنلٹ ملازمین اور افسر باہر سے دیپوٹیشن پر آئے ہوئے ہیں۔ اگر وہیں کے ٹیکنیکل لوگوں کو ترقی دے کر رہا جائے تو وہ زیادہ دلچسپی اور محنت سے کام کر کے اس آرگنائزیشن کو فائدہ پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔ یہ نسبت اسکے کہ اندر دیپوٹیشن پر لوگ دوسری جگہ سے جائیں جو نون ٹیکنیکل ہیں اور وہاں جا کر کام کریں۔ . . . (انٹرویویشن). . . اچھا بند کرنا ہوں اگر آپ کا حکم ہے دیکھئے یہ بولنے بھی نہیں دیتے۔

میں نے جو بات کہی ہے یہ ڈیفینٹس میں اور یہ میں نے اس لئے نہیں بتلائے ہیں کہ کوئی گریڈس ازم ہے آپکا بلکہ ڈیموکریسی میں یہ ضروری ہے کہ ڈیفینٹس کو آپکی نالیج میں لایا جائے اور آپکے لئے ہی یہ ضروری ہے۔ کہ آپکو ایکسپریٹ کوکے اسے درر کریں۔

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : माननीय सदस्य ने बड़े अच्छे विचार रखे हैं। उन में कुछ बातों के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ?। जहाँ तक दिल्ली में पावर सिचुयेशन का ताल्लुक है आप को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि दिल्ली की पावर पोजिशन दिन पर दिन अच्छी होती जा रही है। इस साल के नवम्बर के महीने से पिछले साल के नवम्बर के महीने का मुकाबला करें तो 22 प्रतिशत पावर दिल्ली में ज्यादा हुई। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 20 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हुई। तो दिल्ली में हिन्दुस्तान के एवरेज से 12 प्रतिशत पावर ज्यादा जनरेट हुई नवम्बर के महीने में।

लोड शेडिंग का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है आप को सुन कर खुशी होगी कि लोड शेडिंग नवम्बर के महीने में बड़ी मामूली सी हुई। पिछले साल नवम्बर के महीने में 18 दिन लोड शेडिंग हुई और इस साल सिर्फ दो दिन हुई। दिसम्बर के महीने में पिछले साल 3 दिन हुई और इस साल एक दिन हुई। दूसरे दिन इस लिए किया कि प्रधान मंत्री का एक पालिसी डेसीशन है कि हमें ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को पावर देनी है।

राजस्थान से रिक्वेस्ट आई कि वहाँ के ऐग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स के लिए पावर चाहिए तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि दिल्ली में लोड-शेडिंग कीजिए और राजस्थान में पावर दीजिए। इस लिए यह करना पड़ा। सिर्फ फार्मर्स के लिए यह डेसीशन लेना पड़ा। हम फार्मर्स के लिए दिल्ली में पावर दे रहे हैं। यू० पी० के फार्मर्स के लिए अक्टूबर में 11.3 मिलियन यूनिट्स पावर हमने दी, नवम्बर में 29.3 मिलियन यूनिट्स पावर उन को दी। दिसम्बर में 15 तारीख तक यू० पी० के फार्मर्स के लिए हम ने 7.7 मिलियन

यूनिट्स पावर दी। इसी तरह से राजस्थान को अक्टूबर में 10.6 मिलियन यूनिट्स पावर दी और 6.2 मिलियन यूनिट्स पावर 15 तारीख दिसम्बर तक दी। इसी ढंग से हमने जम्मू और काश्मीर को दी, बी एम बी को दी जो पंजाब के फार्मर्स की पावर देते हैं। इस तरह से बाहरी स्टेट्स को भी पावर हम दे रहे हैं, इतनी अच्छी पोजीशन दिल्ली में पावर की हो रही है। तो जहां तक पावर का क्वेश्चन है दिल्ली में एडीकेट पावर है और नये नये पावर स्टेशन, नये नये यूनिट लग रहे हैं जिस से पावर की पोजीशन दिन पर दिन इम्प्रूव करती जायेगी। हमारे सेंट्रल पावर स्टेशन और दूसरी जगहों में भी लग रहे हैं जहां से भी पावर हम को मिलेगी। ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स काफी इम्प्रूव कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक कालोनीज का ताल्लुक है पिछले साल सिर्फ पांच रिसेटिलमेंट कालोनीज को पावर दी गई। इस साल हमने 14 रिसेटिलमेंट कालोनीज को पावर दे दी है। सिर्फ एक कालोनी रह गई है, उस को भी जल्दी से जल्दी पावर दे देंगे। जो भी रिसेटिलमेंट कालोनीज है उन को हम जल्दी से जल्दी पावर पूरा कर देंगे। सिर्फ एक कालोनी रह गई है—ज्वालपुरी।

जहां तक नये कनेक्शंस का ताल्लुक है पिछले साल साढ़े चार हजार कनेक्शन दिए जाते थे, इस साल सात हजार कनेक्शन हर महीने हम दे रहे हैं और हम लोगों ने एक फ्रेश प्रोग्राम चलाया है जिस से जहां तक गरीब तबके का सवाल है... (श्रवधान)... दिल्ली में वह हम दे रहे हैं, पावर भी दे रहे हैं और साथ साथ कनेक्शन भी दे रहे हैं, दोनों काम कर रहे हैं। जो अप्लीकेशंस पेंडिंग हैं उस में नार्मल पेडेंसी तो रहती ही है। उस में ऐसी कोई नई बात नहीं है।

हम ने एक नया ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम शुरू किया है जहां पर की टेकनिशियंस को ट्रेनिंग मिलती है, रिफ्रेशर कोर्स मिलता है। इसी तरह से पोल्यूशन को कम करने का प्रोग्राम शुरू किया है। इस ढंग से दिल्ली को जो पावर सप्लाई पोजीशन है वह इम्प्रूव करते जा रहे हैं।

आप ने कुछ बातें और कहीं। जहां तक ताल्लुक है मिनिस्टर का, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस प्रेस में दूसरे तीसरे दिन खबर आ गई थी कि वह खबर गलत है। मिनिस्टर के बारे में तो उन्होंने फ्रंट पेज पर छापा लेकिन जो उसका कांटेडिक्शन था उसको दूसरे तीसरे पेज पर कर दिया। इसलिए आप ने उसे नहीं पढ़ा वरना यह कांटेडिक्शन इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने ही कर दिया था।

तो इसके बारे में जहां तक डेसू और बदरपुर का सवाल है, हमारी सी ए एक आर्गनाइजेशन है सेंटर की जो दोनों को कोआर्डिनेट करती है, बदरपुर और डेसू को और इस समय दोनों का अच्छा कोआर्डिनेशन है। अगर एक पावर स्टेशन की एक यूनिट को हम प्लान्ट में टिनेन्स में रखते हैं तो दूसरे पावर स्टेशन में तब तक शट डाउन नहीं करते जब तक कि पहले की यूनिट ठीक नहीं हो जाती। दोनों पावर स्टेशन्स के चीफ इंजीनियर्स रोज टेलीफोन पर बात करते हैं ताकि उनके दोनों के प्रोग्राम का पता रहे। इस ढंग से हर जगह इम्प्रूवमेंट की कोशिश की जा रही है और दिल्ली की पोजीशन जो है वह बाकी स्टेट्स से बहुत अच्छी है और जैसे जैसे वक्त आयेगा वैसे वैसे और इम्प्रूवमेंट होता जायेगा।

जहां तक डेपुटेशन का सवाल है, टैक्निकल साइड में तो मुश्किल से शायद

[श्री विक्रम महाजन]

ही कोई डेपुटेनिस्ट हो। जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव और एकाउन्ट साइड का सवाल है वहां भी शायद एक परसेंट के करीब हो इसलिए 30 परसेंट की बात जो आपने कही है उसमें और इस फीगर में बहुत काफी फर्क है।

प्रमोशन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, हमने एक कमेटी बिठा दी है डिप्टी जनरल मैनेजर की चेयरमैनशिप में और उसमें सीनियर आफिसर्स रिकग्नाइज्ड यूनियन्स के हैं। बाद में हम देखेंगे इस सवाल को।

जहां तक लेबर आफिसर्स और उनकी एसोसिएशन का सवाल है, उनकी जितनी प्राब्लम्स हैं उनको हम डेब ध्यान से देख रहे हैं, कमेटीज बैठा दी हैं जो कि उनकी प्राब्लम्स को देखें और अपनी रेकमेंडेशन्स दें फिर उसके बाद उन सवालों पर हम नजर डालेंगे। कोई उनके पास स्पेसिफिक इस्टान्सेज हों तो वे दे सकते हैं। जब भी हम पावर शट डाउन करते हैं और प्लांट मेंटिनेंस होती है तो हर एरिया में सारी ट्रांसमिशन लाइन को चँक करना पड़ता है

श्री रशोद मसूद : मैं आपको पुराना बता सकता हूँ, नया नहीं।

شوی رشود مسعود : میں آپ

کو پرانا بتا سکتا ہوں، نیا نہیں۔

श्री विक्रम महाजन : आप अक्टूबर, नवम्बर या दिसम्बर का बताइये। वैसे इम्प्रूवमेंट करने में 4-5 महीने लगते हैं। जनवरी में सरकार आई थी, चार पांच महीने प्लान बनाने में लगे और अब उसके रिजल्ट्स आ रहे हैं। अक्टूबर नवम्बर से इम्प्रूवमेंट्स होते चले आ रहे हैं। जब भी किसी एरिया में शट डाउन करते हैं प्लांट मेंटिनेंस के लिए तो वहां तारों को देखना पड़ता है, ट्रांसमिशन लाइन को देखना पड़ता

है और अखबारों में खबर दे दी जाती है कि फलां 2 एरिया में बिजली नहीं रहेगी। यह तो नार्मल प्रोसीजर है जिसको करना ही पड़ता है। यह हो सकता है कि किसी एरिया में कोई तार फ्यूज हो जाये या ट्रांसफार्मर फेल हो जाए लेकिन हमने एक नया मॉनिटरिंग सेल बना दिया है डैसू में जो रोज इस बात की मॉनिटरिंग करता है कि कौन से इलाके में बिना प्लांट मेंटिनेंस के, जिसके लिए कोई एनाउन्समेंट नहीं किया गया, बिजली फ्यूज हो गई और रोज उसकी रिपोर्ट मेरे पास आती है। इस तरह से हम इस बात पर चेक करते हैं और मुझे खुशी है कि जो नया तरीका हमने अपनाया है उससे दिल्ली की पावर पोजीशन इम्प्रूव कर गई है। इस के साथ साथ जहां तक वर्कर्स और आफिसर्स के कोआपरेशन की बात है, मैं उसकी बड़ी सराहना करता हूँ।

मैं एक बार फिर माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर इस प्रश्न को उठाकर उन्होंने दिल्ली की बड़ी सेवा की है और साथ ही हमें भी बहुत सारे डाउट्स को क्लैरिफाई करने का मौका दिया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय काफी हो गया है इस लिए मैं सिर्फ प्रश्न ही करूंगा।

पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पावर जेनरेशन में कमी आई है या नहीं? क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि पावर जेनरेशन में 65 परसेंट से लेकर 46 परसेंट तक कमी आई है? आपने सारी चीजें बतलाई लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया कि दिल्ली में बिजली की कितनी मांग है और आप कितनी पूर्ति करते हैं? मांग और आपूर्ति का कोई ले-जा-जा आते तैयार किया है या नहीं? क्या आपने यह पता लगाया है कि एक साल में कितना पैसा रेवेन्यू के

माध्यम से आपके पास आता है ? उस अनुपात में कितनी बिजली आपने सप्लाई की और कितना इलैक्ट्रिक जनरेशन हुआ है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने यह नहीं बतलाया है कि बिजली से लीकेज या पिलफ्रेज, समाचार पत्रों के मुताबिक जो है, वह है 4.5 लाख किलोवाट-पर-आवर । इसमें एक बार श्री के० सी० पंत के जमाने में छापा मारा गया था, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कभी इस तरह की छापा-मारी वगैरहा की है ? हमारे साथी ने बतलाया, प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, 50 हजार से अधिक अनधिकृत कनेक्शन्स हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में आपको कोई जानकारी है या नहीं है ? जून 1980 से शायद आपके यहां डेसू में जनरल मैनेजर की पोस्ट नहीं है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके स्थान पर कौन काम कर रहे हैं, कैसे काम कर रहे हैं ? अंतिम बात, जो राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी, उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट आपके पास दी है । उस कमेटी की क्या सिफारिशें हैं और कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशों को आप मानने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पावर जनरेशन का ताल्लुक है, आपको यह बात सुनकर खुशी होगी कि इस साल के पहले आठ महीने और पिछले साल 1979-80 के आठ महीने में क्रमशः 2,383 और 2,133 मिलियन यूनिट बिजली पैदा हुई थी । इसलिए बिजली की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, कमी नहीं हुई है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : थर्मल पावर को ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : दिल्ली में थर्मल पावर ही है, दिल्ली में हाइड्रो नहीं है, तो पिछले साल की अपेक्षा अधिक बिजली पैदा हुई है । यह आप का पहला प्रश्न हुआ ।

दूसरा प्रश्न, जहां तक रेड्स का ताल्लुक है, इस साल हमने 2,600 रेड्स किए हैं । जहां तक चोरी हुई है, जहां पिलफरेज हुआ है, होता रहा है, वहां पर इतने रेड्स किए हैं । आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमने इस बातों के लिए कितनी मेहनत की है ।

जहां तक रेवेन्यू की बात का ताल्लुक है, 1980-81 में 102 करोड़ रु० रेवेन्यू होने जा रहा है और यह काफी बढ़ोतरी है । इन्टरेस्ट के लिए हमने 80 लाख रु० रख दिया है, एडिशनल सिंकिंग फण्ड के लिए 10 लाख रु० रख दिया है, कोल इंडिया को 81 लाख रु० डैप्रिसिएशन में भी रुपया रख दिया है । इसलिए जो हमारी इनकम है, रेवेन्यू है, वह अच्छी पोजीशन में है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई है, उसके बदले में कितना हुआ है ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : मैं आपको इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई के बारे में ही बता रहा हूँ, डेसू से 102 करोड़ रुपया आ रहा है । वह इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई का कोई काम नहीं करता है, वह सिर्फ पावर डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन करता है । हर साल जो हमारी रेवेन्यू की ग्रोथ है, वह 10 परसेंट रही है । यह भी इम्प्रूव कर गया है । जहां तक राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, इस में काफी रिकमेण्डेशनज की गई हैं । उनकी रिपोर्ट को हम ने सदन की टेबिल पर रख दिया है । अगर अब मैं उन रिकमेण्डेशनज के बारे में कहना शुरू करूं तो एक घंटा लग जायगा । इसलिए मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो रिकमेण्डेशनज की हैं उनको हम एक्जामिन कर रहे हैं । उनकी ज्यादा रिकमेण्डेशनज-स्टेट्स से ताल्लुक रखती हैं, इसके लिए हमें पावर मिनिस्टर्ज की कान्फ्रेंस बुला कर बातचीत करनी पड़ेगी । जब तक वे

[श्री विक्रम महाजन]

सहयोग नहीं देंगे तब तक ये सिफारिशें इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो सकती हैं। पावर मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फ्रेंस हम बुलाने जा रहे हैं। उस में राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी की रिक्मेंडेशन पर डिस्कशन होगा, उस के बाद हम उन को लागू करेंगे।

जहां तक सेंट्रल सैक्टर की बात है, वह हमने शुरू कर दिया है। जहां तक दिल्ली की बात है—दिल्ली में इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 800 मैगावाट है, प्रोडक्शन 500 मैगावाट है और जो इस वक्त डिमाण्ड है वह 450 के करीब चलती है। इस में 50-60 मैगावाट पावर सरप्लस रहती है, किसी दिन ज्यादा हो जाती है, किसी दिन कम हो जाती है। जो जैनरल ट्रेण्ड है, वह यह है।

जहां तक नये यूनिट्स का सवाल है, मैंने बतलाया है कि एक नया यूनिट हम दिल्ली में लगाने जा रहे हैं जो 210 मैगावाट का होगा और अगले साल 1981 के आखिर में आजायेगा इस के अलावा कुछ और यूनिट्स भी लगाने के लिए प्लान बनाया जा रहा है। सिंगरीली, वैरासूल और सलाल—ये तीन सेंट्रल यूनिट्स

लग रहे हैं, जिन से दिल्ली को भी पावर मिलेगी। वैरासूल तो अगले साल से शुरू हो जायगा...

श्री रशीद मशूब : जैनरल मैनेजर का क्या हुआ ?

[شری رشید مسعود : چلرل ملوچر]

का क्या हुआ ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : यहां पर हम कुछ रि-स्ट्रक्चरिंग का प्रोग्राम बना रहे हैं। इसके बारे में जब हम फाइनल डिसेज़न ले लेंगे, तब उस के बारे में फैसला किया जायगा। जहां तक जैनरल मैनेजर की पोस्ट का ताल्लुक है, उस में फिलहाल कोई तकलीफ महसूस नहीं हो रही है, जो प्रेज़ेंट इन्कम्बेन्ट हैं वह काम कर रहे हैं हमने दिल्ली के एम० पी० और प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया है—उन से बात कर के फिर कोई फाइनल डिसेज़न रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग के बारे में लेंगे।

20.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 23, 1980/2 Pausa 1902 (Saka),